THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXI No. 8—E[illegible] Historical Society ORD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, [illegible] 24th, 1922.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House

DOXSEE & CO.

NAPANEE TOWN COUNCIL

On account of no regular meeting of the Council on Monday night, a special session was held Tuesday evening at 7.30, in the Council Chamber.

Present—Mayor Graham, Reeve Paul, and Councillors Boyes, Ming, Perry, Stacey, Tustin and Wilson.

A copy of an Order-in-Council from the Ontario Government, was read. The government agrees to participate in the cost of work specially provided by municipalities to relieve unemployment, and in co-operation with the Federal Government will bear two-thirds of the expenditure over the excess estimated cost in normal times. This excess would be due to inefficiency of labor and difficulties to be met with under winter conditions. Accompanying the document was a reply to Mayor Graham's communication to the Government, asking that work be resumed on the cut on Roblin's hill. The Minister of Labor intimated that the Public Works Department would advise the council what attention would be given this matter.

Coun. Stacey read the following report of the Town Property Committee re heating of town hall:

We, your Committee, beg leave to report as follows:

That we have carefully examined the specifications of the heating plant of Messrs. Boyle & Son. We have visited Napanee and seen in operation a similar system, and would recommend that Boyle & Son be given the contract, with the understanding that the tender be reduced by the difference between the price quoted and the present price of furnaces.

W. A. STEACY.
A. E. PAUL.
E. MING.

Boyle & Son's tender is for Pease hot air furnace, price $667, council to bear the expense of foundation, mason work and carpenter work, if any.

Some discussion took place among the members as to the best method of heating the hall.

Coun. Wilson thought too much heat energy would be expended on the lower floor when it was found necessary to heat the hall above.

Coun. Perry favored the suggested the single furnace system on the same ground and favored a separate furnace to heat the upper floor, which would only be used occasionally during the winter. What was wanted for the hall was a quick heater.

It was finally moved in amendment by Coun. Wilson, seconded by Coun. Perry, before being acted with the tenders for a heating system, that tenders be asked for for a hot water system for heating the council chamber and offices, and a hot air system for the hall above. Carried.

On motion of Coun. Perry, the Chairman of the Fire, Water and Light Committee was instructed to interview the North Fredericksburgh Council with a view to locating that body change the light in the cut.

Moved by Reeve Paul, seconded by Coun. Perry, that the Ontario Government be memoralized, asking that an act be passed making it obligatory for all drivers of vehicles on the public streets to expose after dark a light on both front and rear of their vehicles. Carried.

Coun. Tustin, Chairman of Poor and Sanitary Committee, reported the purchase of twelve cords of mixed wood at $7.00 per cord, for charitable purposes.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were paid:

J. Haines, rubber boots	$ 7.50
Insurance premium on Fire Hall and contents.....	10.80
Plate glass window for the door of town hall.....	10.00
Robt. Light & Son.....	18.50

Account Napanee Iron Works, $8.64, was referred.

Accounts, Hydro Electric Commission, installing lights, $141.41, and also $282.99, were referred. Council adjourned.

ALUMINUM

We have just received a nice line of

"DOURO" ALUMINUM-WARE

(fully guaranteed)

and put up in attractive boxes for Xmas.

We have also
Pyrex Ovenware, Snow Shoes, Skates, Safety Razors, Hand Sleighs, And many other suitable goods for gifts.

You will find the prices this year quite reasonable.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

Bran, Shorts, Flour and Feed

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Frost Fence Wire and Gates on Spring Payments.

Maple Cord Wood at $10 per Cord

at Dennis O'Connors. See him.

Hay, Grain and Seeds bought and sold. Car lots delivered at any station.

Leave your orders now for Corn. Car unloading next week.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM ARTHUR IRISH, of the Town of Napanee, formerly of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife FLORENCE BEATRICE IRISH whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, October 17th, 1921.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicant.
46-13

Use Bank Money Orders

WHEN you want to remit any amount up to fifty dollars, remember that Bank Money Orders are inexpensive as well as safe. The charges, exclusive of Revenue stamps, are:

$5.00 and under, three cents; over $5.00 and not exceeding $10, six cents; over $10 and not exceeding $30, ten cents; over $30 and not exceeding $50, fifteen cents.

You can get Money Orders at any branch of this Bank.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

372

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY THREE MILLIONS

Napanee Branch, R. R. WHITE, Manager

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton, Kingston, and Melrose.

NAPANEE COLL. INSTITUTE

XMAS 1921 EXAMINATION RESULTS

E. Alexander, Latin III, French III, English II; L. Aulkan, Latin III, French III, English III; B. Armstrong, Maths. II, French I, English I, Latin III; H. Clancy, English III; M. Davy, Maths. I, Latin II, French I, English I; M. Dean, French III, English I; L. Douglas, English II; E. Frisken, French III, English III; W. Judson, English III; A. Loyst, French IV, English IV; H. Loyst, Latin III, French I, English I; H. Loucks, Maths. III, English I; M. McGuire, English II; O. Paul, Maths. III, Latin III, French III, English I; S. Phippen, Maths. III, English III; E. Sheridan, Latin I, French I, English I; J. Stirling, Maths. III; Pauline Tanner, Latin I, French I, English I; M. Wales, Maths. I, Latin I, French I, English II.

SECOND YEAR TEACHERS

G. Richmond, O. McMullen, S. Warner, C. Garrison, P. Richmond, N. Garrison, N. Preslar, M. McConnell, T. Bell, E. Frisken, M. Walmsley, M. Kouber, D. McRoberts.

SECOND YEAR MATRICULATION

E. Carmichael, B. Smith, A. Walters, A. Cohn, H. Bird, E. Perry, P. Truscott, M. Vanalstine, C. Jackson, C. Garratt, W. Barnett, F. Walker, W. Daly, O. Eddell, C. Cowle, E. Cooke.

PARTIAL MATRICULATION

Form 3 A

R. Wright, M. Daly, M. Perry, H. Russell, H. Joyce, V. Exley, L. Miller, G. Winters, J. MacCormack, E. Carnahan, C. O'Ray, D. Merritt, G. Exley, R. Barrett, G. Terrill, R. Empey, D. Hudgins, G. Empey, W. Perry, A. Hill, A. Kilborn, G. Craven.

TEACHER and MATRICULATION

Form 3 B

L. Wheeler, A. Wales, M. McGrath, V. Frisken, M. Derry, G. Amey, E. Johnston, K. Roblin, G. Daly, M. Reid, J. Stewart, T. Duddin, J. Johnson, H. Babcock.

FIRST YEAR MATRICULATION

K. Tierney, L.Wartman, M. Ham, Alkenbrack, P. Henderson, W. Reeve, G. File, M. Milling, M. Hawley, Cowle, G. Dawern, Lasher, Reid, Dowling, Frink, Roblin, Garrison, E. Robson, M. McMullen, French, Hodgston, R. Bennie, Burgess, R. Amey, G. Robson, W. Smith, Hartman, P. Milligan, R. Grass, F. Davern, Moore, T. McCullough, Cochrane, L. Sweet, K. Deschene, G. Gleeson.

FIRST YEAR TEACHERS AND GENERAL

M. Way, H. Card, L. Sampson, L. Barnhardt, M. Hart, C. Gallagher, M. Armstrong, L. Paul, A. Benn, G. Dudgeon, E. MacCormack, L. Stevens, S. French, L. Aylsworth, M. Ribley, E. McCutcheon, M. Dudgeon, N. Reid, K. Price, E. Young, M. Nugent, M. Sexsmith, N. Barnhardt, B. Windover, L. Parks, C. Wartman, C. Wilson, C. Withers, N. Walsh, V. Windover, H. Vine, S. Baird, C. Pringle.

COMMERCIAL FORM

SR.—L. Morris (H.), E. Tavernor (H.), D. Sagar (H.), E. Baker (H.), W. Perry (H.), L. Vanalstine (H.), E. McKim (H.), L. Yourex, L. Murphy, B. Woodcock, M. Fox, M. Davy, F. Murphy, L. Smith, S. Brown, M. Edgar, H. Kellar, H. Hull, L. Baird, A. Kliem, S. Kirkpatrick, H. Hall, J. Kilborn, F. Kirkpatrick, M. Mooney, M. Ford, J. Frances.

JR.—M. Garratt (H.), H. Murphy, H. Davy, A. Sampson, O. Kellar, M. Blackadder, L. Woodcock, D. Metiee, R. Holmes, S. Embury, N. McKim, M. Markle, N. Ballard, M. Reid, T. Brown.

LENNOX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Lennox Agricultural Society was held in the Council Chamber, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, President T. B. Wallace, presiding.

A motion was passed making the membership fee for next year $1 per person.

A motion was passed to apply to the Ontario Department of Agriculture for judges for the next fair.

The treasurer, Mr. J. W. Robinson, presented the financial statement for 1921, which showed that the year 1921 had also showed a small profit, the large prize list and expenses for help using up nearly all the receipts.

Delegates were appointed to the Central Ontario Fairs Association, which meets at Belleville to fix the dates of the fall fairs; and also to the Ontario Fairs Association at Toronto.

The fees for these Associations were also ordered paid.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following Officers and Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. Presidents—Messrs. E. J. Sexsmith, M.P., R. A. Fowler, M. L.A., and W. S. Herrington, K.C.

President—Fred Henderson.

1st Vice-President—Jess Johnston.

2nd Vice-President — Hiram Shannon.

Directors—Messrs. W. H. Boyle, G. H. Williams, E. H. Sills, M. C. Bogart, W. H. Hunter, T. B. Wallace, C. A. Walters, Harry Pringle and G. W. Gibbard.

At a Directors Meeting, held immediately following the annual meeting, Mr. J. L. Boyes was reappointed Secretary, and Mr. J. W. Robinson, Treasurer.

OLIVES

Go to Kelly's, he keeps a nice selection in all sized bottles, also Maraschino Cherries.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Glenora Flour Mills, of Glenora, are now running under the services of an experienced Western Miller, and can supply customers with best grades flour, also bran, shorts, and all kinds of ground feed constantly on hand. We will pay a bonus for goods this spring of fall wheat. Also all kinds of coarse grains wanted. It will pay you to see us before disposing of your grain elsewhere. The ice crossing from Adolphustown to Glenora is in good condition. Phone in Mill, No. 117-ring 3, Picton exchange.

THE GLENORA MILLING CO.,
T. N. MARTIN, Manager.

Pyrex, glass, ovenwares, a nice assortment of different articles. DAVY & ALLISON.

THE NEW [illegible]EN

Mr. Johnston [illegible]annah, Reeve of the T[illegible]ship of Camden, was elected Warden of the County of Lennox and Addington for the [illegible] at the first meeting of the County Council on Tuesday afternoon.

HOCKEY [illegible]

Last Wednesday the N. C. I. hockey team lost the Eastern Sub-Group Championship to the Belleville High School team by a total score of 7 to 6. The school team certainly deserves the support of the town in their future games, as they have a team that will show up well in the future. This game was fast from the very start, and the B.H.S. team scored four goals in a very short time. Not to be daunted the local school team made things so fast the rest of the game that B.H.S. were held scoreless to the end. Through the star work of Douglas, and his great spirit of "come on boys we will get them," which put backbone into our forwards, they were able to score enough to win the game, and as well to give the B. H.S. team a scare.

Belleville—goal, S. Curry; defence, Hurley and Stretchers; forwards, Kerr, Jeffrey and Arnott; subs, Christie and Arnott.

Napanee—goal, Babcock; defence, Barrett and Cowle; forwards, Davern, Douglas and Judson; subs, Stewart, Perry and Killorin.

Time-keepers — Mr. Wiggins, Napanee; Mr. Leuty, Belleville.

Penalty time-keeper—Mr. Gilbert.

Referee—Mr. Geo. Walters, Napanee.

GIRLS' HOCKEY TEAM

The collegiate girls have organized and will soon be able to play outside teams. This is something to look forward to, as we have not had a girls' team here for years.

NAPANEE 7, DESERONTO 5

"Talk about red hot games, well if you missed the game last Friday night you missed one that was more than red hot. "It was exciting," said one fair lady, and she was right. The Deseronto team came down with one thought, and that was to win a victory over the Napanee. All records fell and to make it [illegible]ought seem more real they brought down many supporters. From the moment that the puck was faced the supporters of both sides were having a great time. It was anybody's game, and until the last period both sides were in doubt as to the winner, but by good team work the locals finished the game with a score of 7 to 5. Deseronto expects to be down here again, and if you want to see a real live game why hit the boot and shoe line to the skating rink.

GIBBARDS 5, CANADIANS 3

Very few people were at the rink to see Gibbards beat the Canadians on Monday night. Before McNeill left town he made sure that his team would be on the rink to defend themselves against the green and white. The ice was in great condition, and at times the game was real fast. From one end to the other the puck was carried until Huffman got a chance and placed the puck into the Canadian's nets. The Canadians then retaliated by scoring a goal. Again and again the puck went up and down the rink, the goalers making wonderful stops, and just before the period was up both sides scored again. The second period opened up with real fireworks, Rybus making a lone rush and planting the disc into the Canadian's goal, for the third score. By good team work the green and white scored again before the periodwas up. The third period seemed a one man's game. Many lone rushes were made by both sides, the Canadians slipping the disc by the goaler for their third goal. Gibbards came back then for their fifth goal.

Gibbards—Goal, Huffman; defence, Loucks and Rybus; forwards, Huffman, Johnston, and Johnston; subs, Richardson and Bentley.

Canadians—Goal, Chambers; defense, Blute and Markle; forwards, Kelly, Vanalstine, and Caldwell; subs, Foster and Edgcombe.

The Spider's Eyes.

The Attis spider, in addition to numerous little eyes, has a pair of large ones which the erudite compare to gig lamps. When one spider was captured the gig eyes were a dark brown, but suddenly they changed to bright grass green. In a few minutes the creature, with the same deliberation, turned its eyes from green to dark brown. It repeated the change several times in succession. Apparently they were under control of the will. To all appearances it seemed to take pride in showing off the strange power. At any rate it evidently enjoyed the proceedings. It was as if a veil—now of green, now of dark brown—diffused itself from above downward behind the cornea. The color of either or of both eyes could be thus changed. Other spiders of the same sort act in like manner.

Wood Fuel for Railroads.

Brazilian railroads are burning wood for fuel. A modern locomotive fitted with a water-tube and fire brick arch with a correct proportion of firebox and boiler burns wood with no serious waste of the fuel.

CURLING

PRIMARY TANKARD GAMES AT NAPANEE RINK

On Thursday last rinks from Campbellford, Kingston, and Napanee competed for the group honors in the primary Tankard series.

The afternoon games were between Campbellford and Belleville and Kingston and Napanee. Belleville won from Campbellford and Napanee won from Kingston. In the evening Napanee and Belleville played, Belleville winning the group honors.

AFTERNOON GAMES

Campbellford		Belleville
W. Wiggins,		T. Clark
W. Mickelbohs		C. Symons
P. J. Kelly		Rev. Ramsay
D. E. Tait	14	B. Wray 22
S. J. Donkin		B. Hyman
T. Ashton		S. Davidson
R. A. Dunk		W. J. Cook
W.Carnahan	15	W.W. Belair 19
Napanee		Kingston
W. A. Grange		J. Mellpuahan
W. Smith		J. A. Hooper
G. P. Carr		W.Montgomery
R.A. Leonard	21	G. Hansen 18
M. P. Graham		Dr. Cartwright
A. L. Dafoe		Dr. Gildersleeve
J. H. S. Deary		J. McDonald
C. I. Maybee	22	M. P. Reid 14

EVENING GAMES

Belleville		Napanee
B. Hyman		M. Graham
J. Davison		A Dafoe
W. J. Cook		J. H. S. Deery
W.W. Belair	17	C. I. Maybee 13
T. Clark		W. A. Grange
C. Symons		W. C. Smith
Rev. Ramsay		G. P. Carr
B. Wray	20	R. A. Leonard 11

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mrs. Milford Dupree called on Wednesday afternoon at Mr. S. French's.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Taylor called one evening recently at Mr. Frank Vandebogart's.

Mrs. O. Young spent Wednesday afternoon at her father's, Mr. F. Perry.

Mr. I. L. Sills, Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills.

Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Alexander visited Friday at Mr. Chas. Melbourne's.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor spent the week-end at her cousin's, Mrs. Miller, Bath.

Mrs. Shannon visited Wednesday at Mr. Garfield Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. Will. Penny, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, and Misses Wilda and Truby, took tea on Thursday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mr. John Cline entertained a few friends Tuesday evening.

Snow shoes, skates, and hand sleighs for Xmas gifts at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

MOSCOW

A number from here attended the hockey match between Verona and Sydenham.

Harold Dunbar, Detroit, Mich., spent a few days recently at J. Milsap's.

Miss Aneta Nichols, Sydenham, visited at A. Asselstine's last week.

Mrs. Robert Asselstine attended the funeral of her uncle, Wesley Hunter, Sillsville.

Mrs. Robert Milsap and daughter, Freda, spent the week-end at W. Close's.

Miss Edna Allen is spending some time at her home here.

Bert Ellerbeck is visiting at it. Ellerbeck's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Reid and daughter, Ila, spent a few days in Belleville.

Charles Amey has returned from a trip to Coe Hill.

The telephone meeting was held in the school house. The same officers were elected for the coming year.

CAMDEN EAST

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Boulton and Mrs. John Boulton, Wilton, visited at Clarence Boulton's on Wednesday last.

A number from here attended the hearing of the Upton brothers and Bryant at Napanee.

A progressive euchre and dance was held in the parish hall, under the auspices of the A.Y.P.A.

Mr. and Mrs. John Skinner entertained to tea on Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Skinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Edgar, Yarker.

Mrs. James Robinson has returned home after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, Ernestown.

The body of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Macdonald, Sudbury, was brought to the home of its grandfather, James Macdonald, on Monday. The funeral was held there on Tuesday afternoon, service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Dickinson. The remains were then placed in the vault till spring.

Several are engaged in cutting ice and packing it away for summer use.

Mr. and Mrs. Everton Peters were at D. K. Saul's on Sunday.

Aladdin Lamps!

Two styles, Stand or Hanging. Price reduced. Headquarters at Wallace's Drug Store. For sale by

FRED RUSSELL,
Selby.

Did You Ever Try "SALADA"

natural leaf Green Tea? It has proven a pleasant revelation to thousands of those hitherto used to Japan and China Greens.

H274

Take the Safer Course

WHEN you cannot spare the time to go to the bank the moment you receive money, don't risk leaving it in the house. Forward the money by registered mail to our nearest branch. The amount will be duly credited to your account and you will receive immediate acknowledgment. Banking by mail is safe, simple and convenient.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH — G. PATTEN CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16. to April 30.

Rural Service Department

Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received your Farmer's Account Books? Have you been supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

FOR SALE—House, and nearly 4 acres of good garden land, on edge of town, in Richmond. Good barn, hen house, pig pen. Electric lights, and hard and soft water in house. Apply to BOX 519. 6-bp

MEN and WOMEN to sell to women in homes, rubberlined waterproof Gingham Aprons for use in the kitchen. Can easily earn $14 daily, and more. Rapid seller and ready demand. Send 75 cents for sample apron and full particulars. Money refunded if sample returned. BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY, 232 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 7-b

DR. G. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, D.C., Chiropractor

Consultation, Free.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cor. Bridge and East Streets, NAPANEE

CLOVER SEED WANTED

Highest price paid for Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, and Timothy Seeds.

Send samples and we will try and trade.

A. JARVIS & CO.,
Seed Merchants. King, Ont.

3-dp

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Palace Road Cheese Company, Limited, will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, at 1.30, to receive the auditors' report, to elect a Board of Directors, and to discuss business pertaining to the disposal of milk for the current year. The yearly dividend will be paid at this meeting and milk routes for 1922 will be offered at auction.

W. B. PRINGLE,
President.

M. N. EMPEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the sale of the residence in the Village of Colebrook belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. A. C. Warner. The premises consist of a stone house, good barn, and about one acre of land. Tenders will be received up to and inclusive of the **31st day of January, 1922.**

It is desired to sell the property as the estate of the late Mrs. Warner is being wound up.

Reasonable terms of sale can be arranged.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for said Estate.

6-b

Cutting Wood?

Cross-cut saws, axes, axe helves, saw sets, files. A complete line at WILSON'S Hardware.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.

11-3-m

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Large brick house and barn. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 6-tf

HOUSE TO LET—Brick house, with modern conveniences, on East street. Apply to HARTMAN & CARD. 2-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

LOOK HERE—If your hay supply is getting small, call WILLIAM CUMMINGS. He can supply your needs. Phone 183 r 22. 6-c

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of double brick house on Robert Street. Newly papered and painted. Apply JAS. CLIFF 2 doors south of premises. 1

WATCH LOST—Gent's silver fa[illegible] and Waltham watch from Forest Mills and Napanee. Will finder leave same at THIS OFFICE, and receive reward.

FOR SALE—10 acres, just outside the Corporation, choice garden soil, ploughed, good frame house and barn. Very convenient and well located. $2,900.00. F. C. BOGART.

ICE BOAT FOR SALE—Apply to JAMES R. HARTWICK, JR., Box 470, Napanee, Ont.

FOR SALE—General purpose mare, 5 years old, kind and quiet. PAUL & SMITH.

FOR SALE—Frame house and lot, on west end Water street. Apply R. Howie, Box 519, town. 4

FARM FOR SALE—On Belleville road, 5 miles from Napanee, 3 miles from Deseronto. 140 acres, in 2 parcels. Good buildings. Will sell in one parcel, or separate. Apply to FRANK SMITH, R. R. 6 4-tf

FOR SALE—Frame house, on Centre street, north of Bridge street. All modern conveniences. Garden and barn. Reasonable price for quick sale. All kinds of farms, and houses in town for sale. F. C. BOGART. 6

Everybody who tries Tanlac has something good to say about it. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

ROYAL HOTEL **BARBER SHOP**
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN, DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERITS YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.
Napanee Ont.

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

WOOD
Blocks, Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, stove lengths or 4 ft.
Flour, Feed, Groceries, Salt.

S. CASEY DENISON,
CENTRE STREET, NORTH.
'Phone 101.

Atlantic Gaining Waters.

A curious result of a study of the Blue Ridge Mountain region in North Carolina and Virginia is the showing that the Atlantic is slowly gaining some of the waters that have hitherto flowed toward the Mississippi. This arises from the fact that the Blue Ridge, instead of being a crest with strong slope on each side, is an escarpment separating a mountainous upland on the southeast; and the high-level headwaters of the streams that flow towards the Mississippi are continually losing length by the retreat of the escarpment, through the retrogressive erosion of the low-level headwaters of the Atlantic-seeking streams. From a practical point of view, of course, the change is very slow.

Radium Experiments.

Experiments are being made with radium to convert gems of little worth into valuable ones, and these may, if successful, have a great effect on the gem industry. The color of the sapphire, ruby, topas, and many other gems is due to impurities in the stones, and the rich color which decides the value of a good stone has been given to poor-colored gems by subjecting them to the influence of radium, which causes the impurities to disintegrate and spread, so imparting the richer color. Experiments are now being made with a view to testing the permanence of the increased depth of color obtained. It is said that the larger supplies of radium available to-day make this work a commercial possibility.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

The new Government is in office, under the Premiership of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the country appears the better for the change. With every Province, except Manitoba, in the Dominion given representation in the new cabinet, and the exception of the Ministers, the government can get right down to the heavy business of preparing for the session.

From all parts of the Dominion, as well as from many sources outside of Canada, Premier King has been receiving messages of congratulation, first on his success in the campaign, and then later on the men he had chosen to assist him in governing the country. On all sides the new government appears to be meeting with favor. The people appear to agree with Mr. King that he has chosen the most representative cabinet he could, and the course he has thus far pursued since taking office, has strengthened him in the public estimation.

* * *

Representation of the Provinces in the cabinet is as follows:

ONTARIO—Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. W. C. Kennedy; Minister of Militia and Defence, Hon. Geo. P. Graham; Postmaster General, Hon. Chas. Murphy; Minister of Labor, Hon. James Murdock; without Portfolio, Hon. T. A. Low.

QUEBEC—Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, Hon. Ernest Lapointe; Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland; Minister of Justice, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin; Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau; Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Jas. Robb; without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Secretary of State, Hon. A. B. Copp.

NOVA SCOTIA—Minister of Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding; Solicitor General, Hon. D. D. McKenzie.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. E. Sinclair.

SASKATCHEWAN—Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

ALBERTA—Minister of the Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Minister of Public Works, Hon. Newell Bostock; with Hon. Mr. King expected to be sworn in to that Portfolio shortly, when Hon. Senator Bostock is expected to remain as Minister without Portfolio.

* * *

Since being sworn in the members of the new cabinet have been working along quietly and without ostentation, putting their house in order and dealing with the multitude of questions which they found awaiting them. And there were many of those questions which demanded attention, some of them held over from the last government and others arising out of new situations.

* * *

Ottawa people have been much impressed with the quiet dignity of the days which followed the change of government. Instead of the big rooms and corridors being filled with lobbyists and members who wanted this and that for their constituencies and themselves, things have been very quiet. Practically the only members who have come in here are those who have been called by the new Premier, and there has been little sign of the new Government playing politics. Premier King is receiving congratulations from many sources on the auspicious beginning his government has made. Already there has been plenty of indication that after years of extravagance Canada is to enjoy a measure of retrenchment and economy—an effort to bring things back to normalcy. The departmental heads have been told to get down to work on their estimates and have these in the hands of the government in plenty of time for revision by Cabinet Council, and furthermore, that they are to cut these estimates to the lowest possible figure and then prepare to have them chopped down again. The new government has already shown its desire to place national considerations first in the making of its appointments. This was brought to the fore when the question arose of whether or not Sir Robert Borden should continue to represent Canada on the British delegation at the Washington conference.

* * *

Sir Robert was appointed by the previous government, and apparently he expected that the new Government would follow the same rule as its predecessors of the last few years. As soon as Mr. King took over the Premiership he received a letter from Sir Robert offering his resignation. But Sir Robert was asked to continue in his work until it was finished, regardless of the new Premier instead of the former one. The same state of affairs applied in the representation at the special disarmament committee and the Governing body of the International Labor Office. Instead of demanding that all heads fall immediately after the change of government Premier King decided to use Mr. Meighen's appointees, and thus save the extra lot of expense in railway and steamship fares and other incidentals.

* * *

Hon. Chas. Stewart, former Premier of Alberta, and now Minister of the Interior, recently had little trouble finding a seat in Alberta in which to run. Hon. Mr. Stewart has long been recognized as the outstanding man in the public life of that Western Province, so much so in fact, that when a farmer constituency was elected last Fall he was asked to accept the Premiership again.

* * *

Since the new government took hold the war veterans here are finding that they can get a much more sympathetic reception from the Ministers than they were wont to receive previously. In the case of deputations which have come into Ottawa recently asking for special relief in unemployment distress, the veterans have found that there was a tendency among the ministers to cut right through the intertwining mass of red tape rather than tell the returned soldiers that because of this or that regulation the government could do nothing for them.

The unemployment relief plan, whereby the Federal Government pays one third of the cost of relief work started to assist the unemployed is being carried on by the King administration, and in the meantime serious considerations is being given to the whole unemployment situation to see if there are not measures which could be taken to more adequately deal with the situation. One of the drawbacks, of course, is that the Federal Government must walk carefully in such matters, else it would step on the corns of either Municipal or Provincial authorities, and that is not to be desired.

* * *

This week finds most of the Ministers away from Ottawa on business connected with their re-election, but with their return there will be a renewed activity, and preparations will be made for the opening of the session. Throughout the country it is generally conceeded that the new Premier has made the best of his choice in selecting a cabinet, and has taken in men who are best fitted for the work at this time. He has not hesitated to go outside of the elected members to find the best possible material for his government, and the public, realizing that the Premier and his Ministers have difficult days and big tasks ahead of them, is disposed to wait until they have a chance to bring the right thing before offering a lot of needless criticism. One thing which has been made clearly evident is that the orgy of spending which we have gone through during recent years has come to an end, and instead of trying to make both ends meet simply by adding to the taxes year by year, the new government is going to make a determined attempt to keep its expenditures to the lowest possible figure and work for a reduction of the taxes rather than for their increase.

* * *

Just when the House will open is uncertain, but at the present time the 15th of February would appear to be somewhere about the end of February. The Government came into office late, and had a great number of problems awaiting it, so that it was impossible to have called parliament any sooner. It is the new Premier's desire, in favor of earlier sessions, with less all-night work, and with less railroading through of important bills in the final days, it is likely that another year will see the House called much earlier, and in fact, there is talk of summoning parliament in the Fall to work along through the winter months and get legislation through parliament at that time, resorting to Order-in-Council government and continual overriding of the people's representatives in parliament.

THE MAKING OF A LAWN

(Experimental Farm Note)

A good lawn is one of the first essentials in making a beautiful home. There is nothing that can add so much to a beautiful greensward about any house, if it is to be really attractive. Those who are planning to build should include the lawn in the original plan for the home. Draw up a plan of the contour of the ground adjoining the proposed site. The area of this will depend upon the amount of land available. In the country this should not be less than four times the area of the house site. In excavating, remove all the rich surface soil separately. The subsoil from the excavation is then used for filling depressions and grading so that the surface water will always flow away from the house. When the house is completed, and the rubbish incident to building removed, the surface soil is brought back and used to make a seed bed for the lawn grasses.

The lawn should be as permanent as the house, and require equal care in the making. The autumn is a good time to do the grading and filling. This should be done at intervals, allowing heavy rains to settle the transported soil several times before the final grading, ploughing and thorough tillage of the spring. This will prevent depressions developing afterwards in your lawn and tennis court. Before seeding, a finer condition of tilth is required than for any farm crop. Keep at it until the soil is like a garden or about ready for seeding onions. If the land is not in good heart, a heavy coat of manure should be worked in during preparation, and when necessary, a heavy dressing of fertilizer will greatly help to make the soil as rich as it should be for growing potatoes or roots.

The seeding should be very heavy. The best lawns are made by having a great many fine stalks of grass. The best grass for shade and open lawns is the Kentucky Blue Grass. It is sown at the rate of about 60 lbs., or 4 bushels per acre. It weighs 14 lbs. to the bushel. The seed merchants sell reliable mixtures of these usually contain a large percentage of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover. Timothy and Red Top, when added to the mixture, are satisfactory grasses for making a permanent lawn. To secure the best results in seeding, take about one half of the seed for the area and sow the area one way, carefully, and the other half the second way, about seventy feet the first seeding. By this means you would avoid any misses and secure an even stand.

To avoid having the lawn bare during the early summer, sow oats at the rate of from 4 to 5 bushels per acre before the last cultivation in preparation for seeding. This will form a dense greensward within three weeks, and though requiring frequent cutting with the lawn mower, will not only make a beautiful lawn, but will serve as a protection for the grasses until they are well established. Cover your lawn seed with a garden rake and roll from time to time after rain.

J. A. CLARK,
Superintendent,
Charlottetown Experimental Station, P.E.I.

CANADA'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Examination of Canada's trade figures brings out a number of peculiar circumstances. First of all, the figures demonstrate that we are buying too much from the United States in comparison with their purchases from us. Secondly, while our sales abroad are in a measure satisfactory, we are not buying enough from the foreign countries that buy from us.

Broadly speaking, this results in two sets of adverse conditions. The amount we purchase from the United States being too large, results in depreciation of the Canadian dollar there. We must equalize our purchases to the basis of what they buy from us, as only by that means can the adverse exchange be adjusted. Another condition is that the ships of the Canadian Merchant Marine are at present returning from foreign ports with inadequate cargoes. It is not sufficient to load ships one way only. Return cargoes are necessary to the economical operation of ships.

The countries to which the Canadian Merchant Marine are operating, British West Indies, China, Belgium, France, Britain, and South American ports, offer opportunities for the purchase of many commodities which Canada does not, or cannot produce herself. We must not simply sell to these people, we must "trade" with them.

The revision of our buying and selling operations on this basis would result in the advance of the Canadian dollar to par value in the United States and have a most salutary effect on the financial condition of our Nationally owned railways and ships by diverting to Canadian seaports a much larger proportion of the tonnage which for years has entered and left Canada through the seaports of the United States.

* * *

The Canadian Merchant Marine is a Canadian institution—built with Canadian money—operated to further and facilitate the foreign commerce of this country. Somehow or other, a report was circulated to the effect that "Shellbacks" were employed by the Canadian Merchant Marine to the exclusion of Canadians and British subjects. In denial of this report, the management of the Canadian National Railways offer the statement that of the 974 employees on the pay roll at December 31st, 1920, exactly half were Canadians by birth or adoption, and the balance were of British birth. It is the invariable practice of the management to employ only British subjects in the management and operation of its government-owned line of steamships.

* * *

The Canadian National Railways issued a chart of earnings and expenses in which it was shown that earnings were increasing and expenses going down. Starting with August, which showed net profits of $47,000, a steady improvement has taken place, October earnings showing gross of a million dollars greater than expenses. The greatest reduction in operating expenses occurred prior to July 1st. This is a most important point because it shows that the reduction in expenses occurred prior to the recent reduction in wages put into effect on July 16th. This is conclusive proof that greater tonnage and greater efficiency in management are primarily responsible for this very encouraging state of affairs.

* * *

MOTOR CARS FOR BRANCH LINE PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The demand for more frequent service on branch lines where passenger traffic is not heavy is something the railways have long had to contend with. The heavy expense of running frequent trains to accommodate a limited number of passengers on branch lines does not pay railway men much food for thought. The Canadian National Railways, on its Brockville & Westport Division has for some time been experimenting with motor driven railway cars. Instead of the regular engine and heavy train of passenger coaches the Canadian National Railway has adopted equipment much like a motor bus which runs on the regular railway tracks. It is operated by one man, gives a frequent service, and so far appears to be extremely successful. If continued use proves satisfactory the plan will be adopted on other branch lines of the Government roads.

* * *

YOUNG HEROINE REWARDED.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Presented With Humane Society Medal.

The medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association has been awarded to a young girl, Miss Phyllis Winston, of Manitowaning, Ont., for exceptional bravery in saving a life at the eminent risk of losing her own.

The deed for which the award was granted, happened in August, 1920, at Sandfield, on Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island. Miss Margaret MacDougall, a trained nurse of New York, went out on a frail raft. She drifted out into deep water, and not being able to swim became terrified. When she realized her danger, and slipped or fell into the water. Miss Phyllas Tilston, only thirteen years old, but a good swimmer, swam out to her assistance, about seventy feet from the shore and, seizing her clothing with one hand, tried to swim towards shore with the other hand. The nurse pulled her down under the water, she broke loose and both rising to the surface, the plucky girl seized her again to be pulled under; this was repeated three times.

She came up alone the last time and being now somewhat exhausted, swam to a rock near shore. She rested a few moments, and being shown the body floating in the water by boys higher on the shore, she swam out to the victim again, the latter rousing to some consciousness and struggling again on being seized. The girl called to the boys on shore to run to the tent camp for help. When this came she had got the victim to the shore in time to allow life to be restored.

SURPRISE SOAP
A PURE HARD SOAP
A Big Bar
A full-size, full-weight, solid bar of good soap is "SURPRISE." Best for any and all household use.
For use in washing machines shave or slice a portion of the "SURPRISE" bar direct to the machine.—It will do fine work.
WINNIPEG.

Manitoba City Is Scotch But Has a Cree Name.

Destiny at one time must have decreed that the city that is now Winnipeg would go down through Canadian history with a good Scottish name. Selkirk, Douglas, Daer, Garry, Kildonan, St. Andrew's are only a few of the Scottish names associated with the building of Manitoba's capital. But destiny slept for a moment, and in that moment somebody came along and named the city after a lake forty miles away. The name is distinctive, but not beautiful; its meaning is no more inspiring. Winnipeg comes from two Cree words: "win," meaning murky, and "nipiy," meaning water.

The earliest white establishment on the site of Winnipeg was Fort Rouge, built by La Verandrye in the early eighteenth century. But the fort was of little importance. Nearly a century passed before the Nor'westers, those doughty and somewhat unscrupulous hunters who opposed the domination of the Hudson Bay Company in the Great Lone Land, established Fort Gibraltar, near the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine rivers. But there was no attempt at colonization of the country roundabouts until Earl Selkirk established the most unfortunate colony ever placed in Canada, the Red River Settlement.

The Earl of Selkirk, once Thomas Douglas, achieved the family title when his six brothers and his father obligingly passed away in rapid succession and left the one who was expected to be the "younger son" to carry on the family traditions. Thus Selkirk came into fortune to carry out humanitarian plans to help the starving peasantry of Scotland. Selkirk, after negotiations with the King and the Hudson Bay Company, purchased from the latter organization 116,000 square miles of land in Western Canada for the sum of £84 shillings.

He collected his emigrant party, sailed from Stornoway, Scotland, to York Factory in Hudson Bay and entered there that fifth spring of 1813. His dauntless band of pioneers reached the spot where Winnipeg now stands in the summer of the next year and built Fort Douglas. The country roundabouts was called Assiniboia, the settlement the Red River Settlement, and the little cluster of cabins that formed the chief centre of the community was called Colony Gardens.

Cold, hunger and the attacks of the Nor'westers, who resented what they felt was an invasion of their territory, made the proved hard work for the colony and it was abandoned. When a party from Kildonan, Scotland, came out in 1815, they found nothing but ruin and desolation. They re-established their colony, only to have it wiped out again by the Nor'westers in one of those struggles that form one of the most thrilling, and at the same time pitiful episodes in Canadian history.

Until the fighting between the set lers and the Hudson Bay Company on the one hand and the Nor'westers on the other, came to an end in 1821, there was little progress by the colony. But in that year a truce was declared. Fort Garry was built as a trading post and settlers began to arrive and prosper. Fort Garry, which was rebuilt in 1835, became the most important post in the neighborhood, and when the Hudson Bay Company surrendered control of the country by a secret move made with the co-operation of the people of Selkirk, it became their headquarters.

Winnipeg, as the name for the Red River Settlement, did not appear for some years. In 1860, with danger from marauding Indians and buffalo herds rapidly passing, a venturesome settler moved his house out on the prairie north of the fort. Others followed and the hamlet that was formed was named after Lake Winnipeg to the north. And Winnipeg is the name that has stuck.

While the Sco tish names associated with the building of the city were forgotten in naming the city itself, they still remain in lesser places. Witness the communities of Fort Garry, Kildonan and so on.—John Duke in Toronto Sunday World.

Water in Water-Melons.

A certain man has a wonderful garden, where he grows watermelons.

"How do you put the water in the water-melons?" a facetious friend asked him.

"Oh, I plant the seeds in the spring," he said.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Life Insurance In Canada.

Life insurance from every viewpoint, its effect on the individual and national life of the country, and its future when a policy will be devised to meet the conditions of every person even to the policy to pay the debts of a dead man, were discussed at the meetings and banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada in educational congress at Toronto recently.

The speeches at the banquet in the evening dealt more in generalities, and those at the day sessions with matters of technical and professional interests. Even the underwriters themselves seemed astonished at the wonderful progress of life insurance in Canada, as told by John A. Tory, a past president, in his address on "The Future of Life Insurance in Canada." In 1869, he said there were $35,000,000 life insurance in Canada, or $11 per head; in 1879, $86,000,000 or $21 a head; in 1909, $736,000,000 or $116; in 1914, $1,200,000,000, and in 1921 $3,000,000,000, or $325 a head.

"The people of Canada last year laid away life insurance equal to the bonded indebtedness of the country, and more is possible in the next ten years than in the past," said Mr. Tory.

Products of Prince Edward Island.

During the year 1921 the value of the Prince Edward Island field crops was $15,500,000; dairy products, $700,000; live stock, $10,000,000; fox pelts, over $1,000,000; eggs, $1,500 000; fish, $9,000,000, including a lobster ca ch valued at $623,000.

Reindeer Races.

The fact that tradition gives Father Christmas reindeer as the steeds of his sleigh shows that he is a saint of Northern origin for it is only in the Arctic portions of Scandinavia that these animals are used for draught purposes.

The reindeer, who is first cousin to the caribou of America, stands only four feet or so in height. His wonderful branching antlers look almost too heavy for him to carry. Reindeer are kept by the Lapps as domestic animals; they are tractable, and very speedy when used in harness.

They feed upon a kind of moss which grows under the snow; some uncanny sense tells them where it is to be found, and they never make a mistake when they start burrowing for their dinner.

Every year the Lapps collect from the northern parts of Norway and Sweden for the great reindeer shows. The chief excitement is in the races. Drivers urge their teams madly on, taking all kinds of risks as they whirl round sharp corners, missing rocks by a hair's breadth. The shouting and yelling of the spectators can be heard miles away.

Now that Canada possesses herds of reindeer we may soon have an other form of sport of our own.

Milking the Cow.

It is the last of the milk that contains the bulk of the butter fat. If this is not drawn, particularly in young cows, production will lack stimulation and gradually fall off.

The Frontenac Lumber Co.
HARD AND SOFT WOOD,
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, SASH and DOORS,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS
CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY
Office: Dundas Street
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"Oh, It's Good to Hear Your Voice!"

THE night wind rattled the sash as she sat on the bed in her drab hall bed-room. Lonely, discouraged, she seemed to have lost her grip of things in the big unfriendly city. Then — the telephone jingled imperatively. A cheery voice called up the stairway, "Miss Jackson, your mother's calling on Long Distance."

How many of us realize what that means to the girl in the little hall bed-room eating her heart out with loneliness?—to the boy at College or school struggling in a half-hearted way to make good in "exams"?—to the shy school girl surrounded by strange faces?—to the traveler deprived of home and dear ones?

Why don't you call her or him to-night?

She needs the encouragement that only your voice will give. He needs a helpful word, doubly welcome because it comes from you. A Long Distance chat will give them a new outlook on life—stimulate them to new efforts—help them to make good. Their faces will glow with the light of a new courage, and, "It's good to hear your voice" will be music to your ears!

Station-to-Station service with low Evening and Night after 8.30, has brought Long Distance within the reach of every one. After 8.30 P.M. Station-to-Station rates are about half the day rate. At midnight they become about one-quarter the day rate.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

CANADA'S DEMOCRACY

WHAT LORD BRYCE THOUGHT OF OUR PEOPLE.

In His Latest Book He Points Out That While the Social Customs of the Dominion Resemble Those of the United States, Our Political Institutions Are Framed Upon Those of Great Britain.

It is always interesting to know how Canada impresses a visitor, especially an observant man of high mental attainments. Accordingly, a great many people in this country will turn to "Canada, an Actual Democracy," by Viscount Bryce, O.M., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., which is a slender little volume, and search for the nice things that he has to say. Of course, the facts that it contains are all known to us. We are aware, for instance, that "while the economic and social conditions of the country are generally similar to those of the United States, the political institutions have been framed upon British models, and the political habits, traditions and usages have retained an English character." The facts we know, but Lord Bryce's conclusions are interesting, because he has been one of the closest and most sympathetic observers of democracy in our generation.

"Viewed as a whole," says Viscount Bryce, "the Government of Canada, although nominally monarchical is rather more democratic than that of the United States. No single man enjoys so much power as he finally wields in four years." He also seems to have been favorably impressed by the Canadian voter, as he declares that the population except that of Switzerland is better qualified for the duties of citizenship and more ready to discharge them, though it ought perhaps to be added that there have been those who allow their willingness to be stimulated by the receipt of pecuniary inducements at elections."

It has been noted by this English observer that Canadians are more interested in practical and material policies than in social or economic questions. He says that it is not the principle that is contested when an election arises over any question so much as it is the plan advocated by the Government to meet the situation versus the alternative plan put up by the Opposition. "The task of each party is to persuade the people that in this instance its plan promises quicker and larger results, and that it is fitter to be trusted with the work. Thus it happens that general political principles, such as usually figure in party platforms, count for little in politics, though ancient habit compels them to be inscribed. Each party tries to adapt itself from time to time to whatever practical issue may arise. Opportunism is inevitable, and the charge of inconsistency, though incessantly bandied to and fro, is rightly regarded. The tendency is as adaptive flexibility is increased by the duty—indeed the necessity—of tactfully handling the racial and religious feelings of the people. Party politics is apt to become a series of compromises."

It is evident that Lord Bryce does not think that politics in this country has become as vicious as the same game has grown in the United States, although he points out that in every country, whatever its form of Government, where the rapid exploitation of natural resources takes place, political morality is bound to suffer. He believes, however, that the grosser forms of political corruption are rare in Ottawa, and that the Provincial legislatures are probably purer than those of most American states, though the average virtue of members varies so much that it is hard to make any general statement. None sinks so low as do the Assemblies of New York and Pennsylvania, but the assertion of two or three is unwholesome, and nowhere can absolute soundness be found. So far as one can measure the level of honor in them and in the Parliament at Ottawa is below that exacted by public opinion from members of the Australian and New Zealand Legislatures." He draws a comforting conclusion, however, when he says: "As the country fills up, and as the class that is cultured and thoughtful grows large enough to make national opinion a more vigilant and effective force, the tone of public life may rise, as it rose in England after the middle of the 18th century and in the United States after 1840. There are already signs of a keener sensitiveness and a stronger reforming purpose in the general body of the citizens."

There is another point mentioned by Lord Bryce that may interest Canadians. He says: "The spirit of fleeces, a contempt of authority, a readiness in enforcing the laws, have been so often dwelt upon as characteristic of democracies that their absence from Canada is a thing of which she may well be proud."

And again: "Canadians are quite content to be free and equal, and masters of their fate, without talking about Liberty and Equality. Having complete control of their administrations through their legislatures, they are content with calling their sovereignty receives here, as in every democracy, all the lip service it can desire. But it is not a self-assertive, obtrusive, meticulous part of the national consciousness."

Against Dogs.

By a vote of 2 to 1, licensees under the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario declared against hunting with dogs. The vote was taken at the request of the Department.

The conclusions of opinion was also a caused that the season opened too early. Some 700 hunters voted on the departmental referendum.

PRINCE OF WALES' RANCH.

His Venture In the Canadian West Has Made Good.

The ranch of the Prince of Wales, situated in the first range of foothills near the famous "Bar U" wooded on the north and west, with that clear mountain stream, the Highwood river, winding through, comprising 1,600 acres of deeded land and 1,280 acres of leased land, is enough to delight the heart of any owner. What a pity that the owner of the "E.P." ranch could not come out for the round-up instead of paying that official visit to India.

There is nothing in the world different from any other modern well-run ranch about the prince's establishment; the buildings are all plain and mainly built of logs, with ordinary but well-built ranch corrals; the house is of logs, but its appointments modern and comfortable. The animals are of the best, and when somebody tried to write to the papers that the ranges were poor there were letters galore from cattlemen denying the allegation.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, who is in charge of the ranch, is a Calgary man, but he spend all his summers and most of the winters on the ranch, and very delightful days they are, he will tell you. The Prince first talked of the project even when on a walking trip after prairie chicken, and then put him in full charge. Carlyle is a science graduate of the University of Toronto and of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been dean of several state agricultural colleges, and was head of George Lane's "Bar U" when the prince visited Alberta.

Was the ranch just a whim? Hardly, for the prince has fine shorthorn breeding farms in his Duchy of Cornwall, and from them has been restocking the E.P. ranch with young Shorthorns and Dartmoor ponies of his own breeding, and with Shropshire sheep from the Duke of Westminster's farms. The new arrivals stood the first hard winter well, the sheep have already won firsts at Calgary shows, and the ponies are fulfilling the prince's idea of providing a breed of the right size for ranch children to ride to school.

And now the children, cowboys and Calgary society want the prince back again, to winter on his own ranch, and plan next year's undertakings, as well as ride and dance and hunt and get a real rest among his own foothills.

Guessing the Future.

Now that everybody is talking about the engagement of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, it must be regretted more than ever that the princess has not been able to visit Canada. But already people are speculating as to the possibility that the future bride and bridegroom may some day be at Ottawa, the Viscount becoming Governor-General of the Dominion. The fact that he was a member of the Canadian staff would, of course, be a point in favor of such a selection, but what would really influence it would be the keen interest that the royal family take in the country. Of the princess it has been well said that she is in the best sense an English country girl, and rather an "old-fashioned" girl as she has many of the accomplishments of an older generation. During the war she must much have resented the political part she took in the work done by Englishwomen. Viscount Lascelles looks, it must be admitted, fully thirty-one, and is only about very much the senior, but this is just one of those cases in which an air of grave responsibility is an added distinction, and he has been a conspicuous service in the war, it is the corollary of the D. S. O. so gallantly won in the field.

Meaning of Manitoba.

The Lake of Manitoba, in the south of Canada, takes its name from a little island which, when seen from a distance sound. The Red Indians dare not approach or land on this island, which they supposed to be the home of the Manitou, or the Evil Spirit God.

The real cause of the sound is the beating of the waves upon the huge pebbles lining the shore. On the northern coast of the island is a long, low cliff, composed of fine-grained limestone, which, beneath the strokes of a hammer, rings like steel. The waves breaking at the foot of the cliff cause the falling limestone fragments to clash one against the other, and from them proceed the chiming of distant bells. So it is during the northern gales, when the winds subside, the sound changes its character, and becomes like low wailing and whispering voices.

Travelers tell us that they have been roused from their sleep at night by the sound—as they thought at first—of distant church bells.

Preachers' Salaries.

A colored preacher was one day talking to one of his aged parishioners, who ventured to express the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid. "I'se sho' glad to hear you say dat," responded the parson warmly. "I'se pleased dat you think so much of de ministers. So yo' think we'd ought to get bigger salaries?" "Sha' I does," said the old man. "Den we'd get a better class o' men."

Sent Six; Got Ten.

Bill—"Hello, Henry! I got that crate of chickens you sent the wife all right, but next time I'll send a fatten hen as a bit more careful. Coming from the station the beastly things got out. I spent hours scourin' the neighborhood, and then found only ten of 'em."

Henry—"Hush, Bill; I only sent six."

Nightshirts for Tramps.

That nightshirts should be supplied to tramps using the workhouse at Oakham, England, was the suggestion of a Ministry of Health inspector.

Bobby Leach Went Over Falls

"No human being will ever go over the Falls again and get away with it," said Bobby Leach. "The powerhouse has deprived the cataract of so much water, leaving the rocks so much exposed that any person attempting it would be dashed into eternity."

So said Bobby Leach, who is the only man who has ever navigated the Falls and lived to tell the tale. He is a native of Lancashire, England, where he worked in a cotton mill; also serving a term at blacksmithing. Later, however, he took to the show life and did many stunts in high diving and balloon ascensions. Now he lives at St. Catharines near Niagara. He seems quite happy with his daily routine after the strenuous days of excitement and heir-breadth escapes.

Bobby is very much alive, indeed. His hair is white as snow and his face has surely been tried in every determination or the harrowing experience of that death-defying leap.

In 1908 he made an air balloon ascension, and on July, 1911, he jumped off the steel arch bridge, holding a parachute nine feet in diameter in his hand as he did it. Most of his wounds have been terrified beyond consciousness. But not Bobby for he held on for dear life and landed safely amid the cheers and cheers of the breathless spectators.

In 1891 he went through the rapids in an air chamber boat and so great was the advertisement that the Falls that he was hired to do it again. And again success crowned his efforts. In 1910 and June, 1911, he again went through the whirlpool. So encouraged by his many adventures, Leach decided to finish the job. The only way, according to his way of thinking, was to go over the Falls.

However, when this decision was reached, Bobby shaved himself off to be head and shoulders above the other candidates for fame; at least among those who had attempted the navigation of Niagara Falls. Because, unlike the others, he did not shut himself up in a barrel and trust to fate. Instead, for nearly a year, he sent over barrel after barrel containing dogs, cats and chickens, 54 in all. Losing the whole 54, however, did not daunt his courage, but only made him the more determined.

He went right along showing the bull-dog grit with which Lancashire had blessed him, and this carried him through his greatest adventure. On Nov. 10, 1910, Mitchell, aged instructor, tried to persuade him to go over in a contrivance which he himself had made. It was of wood, steel and iron. But Bobby balked, he caught nappine. He sent the barrel over first. It was dashed to pieces on the rocks at the foot of the Falls. This experiment cost Leach over a thousand dollars.

But money was no object to Bobby, for he immediately set himself to have his barrel manufactured. It was a cigar-shaped structure of steel and iron weighing half a ton.

"I was stopped four times by the police on the Canadian side," says Bobby, when telling of his adventure. "But during the night I told them I had to have it fixed in the machine shop on the American side, and at 1.30 a.m., I started for the machine shop at Lafayette. Instead, I towed the boat right to the Falls. There, aided all night watching the barrel, taking 11 carrier pigeons with me to notify the 16 mowing picture men when I was going to start. All night I watched. It was a dreary vigil, for I did not know but that it might be my last on earth. Then the morning, which seemed to have been lingering, which seemed to have been dragged itself along. At last 2 p.m. came, I stepped into the barrel, the pigeons flew and the machines began to click. I was strapped in by a mock with 72 feet of rope and a double set of harness. I could not move an inch, and the only admission for air was through an aperture one and a half inches in diameter. At last I was closed in, alone a solitary being against the mighty cataract into which I was to be so suddenly hurled. The barrel began to move; swifter and swifter the current carried it out mid-stream and across the strain. At 2.21 I took the drop and regained consciousness long enough to feel the terrible sensation of dropping space—to—perhaps—eternity."

Again my mind lapsed, and I knew nothing until I was picked up exactly 39 minutes from the time I was cut loose. I was unconscious 20 minutes, and it was a merciful relief. For it was hell.

"Dr. Wilson, now physician of the power house, was there to see me through, and I had two broken wrist-caps and a broken jaw. The hammock having broken away from the force of the impact. I was in the hospital 23 weeks."

And as the recital was finished a frail little woman started to apply the dustcloth to the various pieces of furniture in the dining-room.

"Were you not terrified to have your husband make such a perilous trip?" I asked, wondering how such a calm exterior could hide the grim determination not to check the unusual course ambition had laid out for her husband.

"Yes, I can never forget it; he still worries me to death," and the twinkle in her eye told me it was all one might expect from being the dutiful wife of the average male.

"Will you ever take another trip?"

But Bobby shook his head, the recital had duly affected him. "But I want to tour the West with my moving pictures and lecture during the performance," and his face brightened up. "They are there in the trunk, and I can go any time."

MANY VESSELS WRECKED.

Shipping Losses of Newfoundland Were Very Heavy.

Newfoundland shipping has suffered severely during the past month, at least thirty men of the hardiest colony lost their lives at sea. Fifty vessels, mostly schooners, were wrecked, five going to the bottom with all hands. Steamers lost with the men who manned them were: Douglas H. Adams, Eercie Wells, Helen C. Morse, Passport and Jean and Mary.

The Adams left Lisbon, Portugal for Twillingate, early in the spring and has not been heard from since. She carried a crew of six men.

The Wells, practically a new vessel, left New York with hard coal for St. John's in September, and is numbered among the missing ships. She also carried six men.

The Helen Morse left Little Bay Islands for St. Anthony on Oct. 29 and evidently foundered in the great storm which broke over Newfoundland next day. She carried six men.

The Jean and Mary, cut adrift when the steamer Ingraham, which was towing her from St. John's to Twillingate, ran ashore on North Penguin Island and was broken up by the heavy seas. Wreckage and stores were washed ashore, but the bodies of the crew were not recovered.

Of the 45 vessels which were wrecked or lost on the coast, the majority were victims of the early winter storms, and left their bones upon their rugged native shores. Several foreign going vessels succumbed to stress of weather in mid-Atlantic, their crews being rescued by passing steamers. One craft, the Nordica, was lost in the Mediterranean. Caught in a violent storm shortly after leaving Naples, she lost her sails, and on the eve of a dark night, was driven ashore on a reef off the coast of Corsica. The boardseas swept the boats away and the crew were driven to the rigging. After pounding heavily for a while the vessel was lifted over the reef and sank with her spars half-way above the surge of the surf. All night the men clung to the rigging, and when dawn came the coast to leeward appeared to be deserted. But after some hours a Corsican on horseback appeared, and the men waving attached a line from the ship to a small line and tossed it into the surf. After drifting in for some distance the life-belt hung in the backwash, and the crew began to give up hope. But presently the Corsican drove his horse into the surf in an attempt to reach the life-belt; four times his horse was picked up by combers and flung back to shore. But the fifth time he reached the buoy, and grasping the line ashore. Then pulling a stouter line ashore he attached it to a tree, and the weary mariners made their way ashore.

Stainless Steel.

Stainless steel, which was discovered in the research laboratory of a British firm, has been further developed recently in quite a number of engineering directions. One of the most important is in connection with the blades of steam turbines. Hitherto these blades have been made of five per cent. nickel steel, which was the best known substance for the purpose. Nickel steel, however, was found to corrode and wear away under the action of the steam, and it therefore became a matter of importance that it would be worth while trying whether the new material would prove better than nickel steel. Accordingly several stainless steel blades, together with some new nickel steel blades, were inserted in the turbine of a vessel a month or more ago. When the turbine was again opened recently the stainless steel blades were found as clean and bright as on the day they had been inserted, while the nickel blades were deeply pitted and their edges badly worn away. Apart from engineering uses, the most popular new application for stainless steel appears to be in connection with golf clubs. For this purpose stainless steel is ideal. Other familiar uses include mirrors, fenders, fire-irons, knives, scissors and surgical instruments.

A Compromise.

At a dinner party a noble guest told a story about a tiger he had shot.

"It measured twenty-four feet," he said, "from snout to tail-tip."

Everybody looked surprised, but nobody instantly disbelief the story—nobody but an old Scotsman, who proceeded to recount the story of a fish he had caught. He had been trolling all by himself in a loch.

"It was a skate," he said, "and it covered two acres."

The nobleman looked at the Scot through his eyeglass and left the table. Others followed, and after a while the host returned.

"Sir," said he to the Scotsman, "you have insulted my guest, and you must apologize."

"I didna insooit him," said the Scot.

"Yes, you did, with your two-acre fish story. You must apologise."

"Well," said the brawn and wary Scot, "tell him if he'll take his feet off that tiger, I'll see what I can do with my fish."

A Heroic Child.

Little Angie Louise Bishop, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bishop, of Marbleton, Que., has received the Dominion medal and the Royal Canadian Humane Association in recognition of an act of bravery in saving the life of her little friend, Isabel Roberts.

Angie was also recommended for the Carnegie Hero Fund commission, Pittsburg, Pa., but was not eligible as she was not old enough for it at the time of the accident, which occurred on Dec. 21, 1920, she being only six years of age.

The two little girls were out sliding on the mill stream when Mabel Roberts went through a hole into the water. But it was only by quick action and bravery on the part of little Angie that she was saved.

FAMOUS TICONDEROGA

CANADIAN RELICS ARE IN THIS AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Portrait of Gen. Wolfe Hangs on the Wall—Present Owner of Historic Spot Has Kept It In Perfect Preservation and It Recalls Days When British and French Fought to Control This Continent.

Military buttons of pewter and silver by the shovelful and bullets of lead and other war relics by the barrel are among the trophies being dug up daily on the private estate of Stephen H. P. Pell at Fort Ticonderoga, near Lake Champlain. Here, where the old bitternesses of 1758, now long forgotten, were thrashed out between the forces of the French and the British armies, roses still blossom in the Jardin des Rois. This garden, laid out in 1757 by a French landscape gardener, where French officers enjoyed their after-dinner smoke and drank their cordials, has been restored to the glory of pre-Revolutionary days.

"For over a hundred years our family has done its best to preserve the old fort in its original state," said Mr. Pell the other day, speaking of the fact that this is the only private fort in captivity, "and a few years ago we fenced off the portion of the barracks still in good condition and the French magazine. The museum that has been assembled a very complete and interesting collection of French and Indian relics has been built from the 4,000 acres surrounding the fort. Also a number of shipbuilding docks built by the French in 1758 are to be seen here.

"The British Government has given me a big battery of guns of that period, and I have secured a number of French cannon. The powder house was built by William F. Pell in 1826 near the fort to replace the one burned in 1825, and the garden known as the "Kings' Garden" (Jardin des Rois), laid out in 1757 is still kept in its original shape.

"When the fort came into the family, in 1806, the surrounding countryside had apparently helped itself to much that was portable in and around the abandoned buildings—even the glass had been removed from the windows. But the ground adjacent to the fort proved that it

Wilson's Hardware Store

Everything for Skaters

Automobile Skates for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ankle Supports, Hockey Sticks and Pucks.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

NEAR POST OFFICE

SEYMOUR BROS.' Boot Repair Shop. Try us for reliable work-manship and right prices. Come and see our special Men's Working and Boys' School Boots.

We have installed the **Bond Improved Skate Sharpener,** a machine made for the sole purpose, which insures accuracy.

Furnace Wood

We have a limited supply of dry hardwood blocks, just right for the furnace, which we can supply while the wood lasts at $5.00 per wagon load. This wood is all under cover, and consists of hard maple, birch, beech and iron wood.

We also have a supply of Purity Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, No. 1 Baled Hay, and many other farmers' supplies.

Chimney Brick for Sale.

The Chas. Stevens Company
LIMITED.
Office and Store opposite the Campbell House, Napanee, Ont.

BRING YOUR
Old Newspapers
to
The Gibbard Furniture Factory.

Tie them up into bundles, and turn them into good money.

At H. W. KELLY'S you can get the best citron peel 57c., also lemon and orange peel (fresh) 37c. per lb., seedless raisins 25c., seeded raisins 25c., Dalmoco molasses, the best for your fruit cake. New prunes (not cold storage cleaned, Sunkist oranges all sizes, 10 bars comfort soap 69c.; lovely cranberries just in, Spanish onions, fresh dates in bulk, finest eating grapefruit; also all kinds of candy for your Xmas stockings; also mixed nuts at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery, Campbell House corner.

Notice !

A. L. MacDONALD, formerly of Toronto, wishes to announce that he has purchased the Plaza Barber and Tobacco Shop and solicits your patronage. Hot and cold baths.

Hockey Match.

Hockey enthusiasts will see a good game of hockey at the Napanee covered rink, on Thursday evening, January 26th, when the G. T. R. team, of Belleville, and the Napanee team meet. Don't fail to see this game.

Napanee Women's Institute.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, Institute Branch, and the Napanee Women's Institute will give a demonstration course in Home Nursing and First Aid, dating from January 30th to Feb. 3rd.

Skating Party.

Members and friends of Grace Church League please remember the Skating Party to be held at the Covered Rink, on Tuesday evening, January 31st. A programme of sports has been arranged. Refreshments. Come and have a good time with the League. Spectators admitted 10c. See League Committee for special rates.

Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Parnham, 71 Dundas street, Napanee, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on December 25th. Mrs. Parnham, whose maiden name was Lucy H. Miller, was born in North Fredericksburgh, County of Lennox. Mr. Parnham was born in Picton, moving with his parents to Toronto in 1863, where he spent practically all his life, until moving to Guelph four years ago.

Lecture in St. Patrick's Parish Hall.

Rev. L. O'Rielly, D.D., a Professor of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Lourdes," in St. Patrick's Parish Hall, on Monday evening next, Jan. 30th, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Catholic Women's League. The Rev. Dr. has travelled extensively in Europe and spent some time at this famous shrine in France, and comes eminently qualified to deliver a lecture, which will be both intellectual and inspiring. All cordially invited.

Notice !

The annual inspection of "B" Company Frontenac Regiment will probably take place the last week in February, or the first week in March, and all members of the Company are notified that they must attend all parades from now on. Absentees render themselves liable to disciplinary action. Parades will be held from now on, on Thursday evenings, at the Armouries, at 7.30 p.m. There are a few vacancies for recruits. Apply to the Armouries on parade nights.

G. PATTEN CARR,
Major,
O.C. "B" Company Frontenac Regiment.

"This Tanlac is really the first medicine I have ever taken that does what they say it will do," said J. F. Holly, Lexington, Ky. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

NOTICE

No discount will be allowed to subscribers on telephone rentals if accounts are not paid before the thirty days limit.

Rentals payable at the Royal Bank.

THE LENNOX TELEPHONE CO., Limited.
6-b

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Rev. I. C. Wickmore, of Northport, will conduct both services.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting
Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

ESKIMO PIE

City Dairy make, at CATON'S 10 Cents. 8d

Stoves ! Stoves !

Steel and metal Ranges, Quebec Heaters. Also a number of second-hand Coal Heating stoves. Get our prices on these goods.
WILSON'S Hardware.

Mrs. Benson Dies.

Mrs. Benson, relict of the late Jacob Benson, passed away on Tuesday in Belleville. Mrs. Benson was a Methodist. The most of her life she spent in Prince Edward county. One son survives, Dr. Benson, Belleville.

Motor Car Licenses.

Mr. Damon Garrison has been appointed issuer of Motor Licenses for this county for 1922, and has received a supply of forms, and number plates. Motor owners wishing licenses will find him at Garrison Bros.' store on John street. Kindly bring with you engine number, serial number, and number of last year's license.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh Groceries each week. Quality is our first consideration in buying St. Lawrence Granulated Sugar. High grade flour. Our stock of Teas is now complete—high grade Teas are scarce, and are good buying now. We handle only high grade Coffee, and our sales are increasing.
THOMPSON BROS.

"A Crazy Idea."

A Comedy in four acts, will be given in Sillsville town hall, on Friday evening, February 3rd, at 7.45 o'clock. Scott's orchestra will furnish the music. The play is being put on by the Conway Dramatic Club, in aid of the Conway Women's Institute, and is said to be the best ever attempted by a local dramatic club. Don't miss it.

Kingston Entertainer at Wilton.

A successful supper and concert was given in Wilton Methodist church on Friday evening. After supper a concert was given by members of the church, together with Miss R. W. Goodfellow, Kingston, to whom the success of the evening is largely due. A large number of people from Napanee journeyed to Wilton expressly to hear Miss Goodfellow once again, and were not disappointed as she gave of her best. She captured her audience with her first number and was encored again and again, and after giving very generously of her talent, was obliged to lead the audience in a set of choruses as a response to a final encore. The hall was packed to the doors and everyone agreed it was one of the jolliest evenings ever spent at Wilton.

PLENTY OF NEW ROADS.

All Provinces Interested in Federal Highway Plan.

With the exception of Alberta where it appears there has been some delay owing to divided responsibility in highway matters, all the provinces of the Dominion, it is stated, have taken advantage of the Federal aid to highways plan, and highway department officials feel that the appropriation of $20,000,000, which the Federal Government set aside in 1919, to be apportioned on a 40 per cent. basis, will be used up before the end of the five-year period covered by the appropriation.

The estimated cost of highway improvements projects undertaken to Jan. 1, 1922, under agreement with the Federal Department, was $29,247,667, with a total mileage of approximately 4,730 miles. The Dominion Government's share of the projects under agreement is $11,699,066, and the act has yet almost three years to run.

It is expected that before the expiration of the appropriation there will be requests from the various organisations interested in highway building and improvement for increases in the Federal grants for the purpose.

Saskatchewan leads the provinces in respect to the mileage of projects under agreement, with 1,230 miles at an estimated cost of $1,375,093, and an average cost per mile of $1,124. Ontario is well in the lead in cost of roads built, however. The figures for the Province of Ontario are: Projects 23, mileage approximately 603, estimated cost $13,863,155, average cost per mile, $22,980.

Figures for the other provinces are:

Alberta—None.

British Columbia—Mileage 337, estimated cost $2,612,693, average cost per mile $7,721.

Manitoba—Mileage 764, estimated cost $3,478,902, average cost per mile $4,546.

New Brunswick—Mileage 1,200, estimated cost $3,085,708, average cost per mile $2,571.

Nova Scotia—Mileage 168, estimated cost $1,790,325, average cost per mile $10,605.

Prince Edward Island — Mileage 181, estimated cost $329,565, average cost per mile $1,818.

Quebec—Mileage 243, estimated cost $2,713,226, average cost per mile $11,116.

The total number of projects under agreement is 170, with an average per province of 21, and the average cost per mile of all the roads constructed or being constructed under agreement, is $6,182.

Do You Skate ?

Then provide yourself with a pair of the famous Automobile Skates, light and durable, the last word in comfort. Steel ankle supports also in stock, at
WILSON'S Hardware.

DO YOU KNOW

that because of the Deltor enclosed with Butterick Patterns, and with Butterick Patterns only, you save 1¼ yard less, a saving of 30c. to $10 on material for every frock,?

DO YOU KNOW

that the Deltor guides you in putting your garment together so that you attain the elusive fit, drape and finish of an expert ?

BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25th
Conversion of St. Paul
10.30—Holy Communion.

Apple Candy.

Immense quantities of apples are fed to hogs, or even allowed to rot, because they are "culls"—that is, defective, or too small to be worth sending to market. Uses from them ought to be found. Experts have been trying to turn them to account for candymaking.

During the war an attempt was made to produce a concentrated form of apples for soldiers in the trenches, and a novelty evolved was "apple cakes." To make them, apple (after removing the skins) were pared clear down to the cores, being thus reduced to the shape of long thin strips. Packed in airtight cans, they would keep good indefinitely and they were pronounced delicious.

Unfortunately, the method could not be economically applied for large-scale market purposes. It was too expensive in labor.

As a result of many experiments, the experts have managed to work out a process for manufacturing apple candy cheaply.

They ground peeled apples in an ordinary household meat-grinder, added sugar in the proportion of fifteen pounds to 100 pounds of the fruit, spread the mixture half an inch deep in pans, and evaporated it for forty-eight hours. They called the product "apple leather," because, while it tasted good, it was very hard to chew.

This difficulty was overcome by grinding the apple leather, mixing it with a syrup of three pounds of sugar to one pound of water, and drying the paste thus formed. The result was a highly satisfactory chewable candy, which, if desired, might contain nuts.

They found that a delightful variety of candies could be home-made by taking apple pulp, or any other fruit pulp, minus skins and seeds, putting it in a pan with plenty of sugar or corn syrup, cooking slowly till stiff, pouring out on greased porcelain or marble, and allowing the stuff to cool and dry for several days. When nearly dry, it should be cut in shapes, rolled in granulated or powdered sugar and dried some more. Store in airtight tins.

The Trillium.

Soon after the earliest blossoms have lifted their heads to the sunshine the stately queen of the vernal woods—the large white trillium—unfurls her banners of snowy white. In many woods this species occurs in such numbers as to give the forest floor the appearance of a white-starred carpet. We are likely to find a white spider, with the front two pairs of legs much elongated, sitting close to the center of the flower. This is the white crab spider, a species which thus maintains an attitude of waiting with its long legs spread like a pair of forceps over the middle of the blossom ready to seize such insects as may visit it in search of nectar or pollen.—American Forestry Magazine.

Names.

A writer has just issued a list of girls' names and what they stand for in most people's minds. Lucy, he says, suggests to most people a girl who is tender and clinging. Margaret and Elizabeth carry a cross, but bear it with patience and courage. Olive is successful and hard. Susan and Sally are bewitching. Ethel has no imagination. Madge has a brilliant wit. But for a truly womanly woman, says the writer, choose Anne.

Only Thirteen Hours a Day.

Women employed as domestic servants in Germany will in future be permitted to work only thirteen hours a day, less two hours for meals.

Fish Who Can Live on Land.

In India certain species of fish can live out of water a day or two, and on a hot summer's day they may be seen making their way rather clumsily across the fields.

Crimson was the color for bridal robes in the middle ages.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
The Sunday school and bible class at close of morning service.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.
The pastor will conduct both services.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

REINDEER IN CANADA

WILL HELP TO CIVILIZE THE ESKIMO.

It Is Only Thirty Years Since the First Herd Was Imported From Siberia, But the Animals Have Been Thriving and Multiplying on This Continent and They Are Now Regarded as Valuable Asset.

Now that jolly old saint Nicholas has taken to the airplane and other more modern methods of making his Christmas deliveries, his faithful reindeer are fast becoming "the staple live stock" of the Far North. No longer is the dainty prancing of their magic hoofs heard on the snowy housetops on Christmas Eve, for they have given up their thrilling annual trip with their friend Santa Claus and have decided to stay quietly in their home in the Northland and be the sensible, practical standbys of their Eskimo masters. It is like a pretty, saucy flirt suddenly settling down to being the most efficient housewife of them all!

The reindeer certainly is "efficient." He is useful in more ways than cattle, for he combines the utility of the horse, the cow and the sheep and is often used instead of the sleigh dogs. His introduction has raised the natives of the north through one entire stage of civilization, from nomadic hunters with neither home nor regular food to civilized men with settled abode and sure source of food and clothing.

In northern Europe and Asia, the reindeer have been domesticated since prehistoric times, but it is less than thirty years since they were introduced into America. We have had a deer of this same species which is known as the caribou but it has never been domesticated as yet. The domesticated type has had to be imported from Siberia. The first importation was to Alaska in 1892 and consisted of only 162 animals. They thrived from the very outset and have increased more than two hundred fold without counting the 100,000 and more which it is estimated have been killed in the meantime for food and skins.

A few years later, Dr. Grenfell imported a herd of about 150 Siberian reindeer into Labrador which thrived and increased with remarkable success. During the war, however, he was unable to devote the money and attention to their care and the herd was wild, crossing the borders of Labrador into the hinterlands of Quebec. Here the so-called sportsmen from Maine and points south came up and hunted them and, as the partially tame animals were easy game, they made great depredation among them. A year or so ago the Dominion Government decided to collect the scattered herds and assume its care.

Owing to the whole-hearted efforts of Mr. Stefansson, who has been trying to induce the Government to introduce the reindeer into the far north for the benefit of the Indians and the Esquimaux, the Canadian Government has recently leased a large tract of land at very small rental to Stefansson and a small company to stock as they wish at their own expense. It is estimated that there are at least a million square miles of lands in the great northern Canadian plains which could be used for reindeer and musk-ox herds and which will never be available for anything else.

The reason the reindeer increases rapidly is not because it is specially prolific, but because the "infant mortality" is very small. The female deer gives birth to but one fawn a year as a rule and if there happens to be twins, one or both is liable to die. The fawns are remarkably hardy and self-reliant. They are strong and fleet of foot only a few hours after birth. Extreme cold very rarely kills any of them. The herders, of course, give special care during the fawning season and afford all possible protection from wolves and lynx.

Reindeer herdsmen do not drive but lead or follow their herd. Unlike most animals, the reindeer prefer to travel against the wind, for the heavy hair about the head and shoulders and a long growth of whitish hair under a long growth provide protection against the cold. The herders can count so surely on this instinct that, in several blizzards they can get into cabin shelter themselves for days and, when the storm is over, be able to calculate the exact direction and distance which the herd has traveled so well that they can find it almost immediately.

Most reindeer are dark brown in color, although many are spotted and some are quite white. Both sexes have horns, a feature which distinguishes them from the ordinary deer. The horns of the male sometimes measure six feet around the curve.

The reindeer is aptly called the camel of the Far North, for like the camel who "lives on his hump" the reindeer is able to live on the supply of fat in time of need. For this reason the Eskimo prefers the reindeer to the sleigh dogs as he can either find his own food or do without for some time, while the dog can do neither. Surprising records have been made both in long distance and speed tests in which it has been shown that the reindeer can outrun both the horse and the dog. The deer can travel with a load of 200 pounds at a rate of 25-35 miles a day for from 15-17 days. While traveling he has no chance to graze unless he does it at night and loses his sleep. In either case his reserve supply of fat and strength becomes exhausted and he needs a rest. The Eskimo never prods or crowds the reindeer after he has indicated his desire to quit the journey.

The ownership of reindeers is indicated by ear-marks and every year the herds are gone over and re-assigned to their proper owners.

CARE

THE studious care given by us in following our client's instructions is certain to result in arrangements in harmony with the desires of those who employ us.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
HALLFREERS WINDOW SHADES
AND WINDOW SHADES

EMPIRE CAFE

John St., Napanee

Breakfast, 6.30.
Dinner, 11.30 to 2.30.
Supper, 5.30 to 7.30.

Lunches at all hours.

Special Price for Meals 45 Cents.

Meals by the week, $6.00.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING GOOD SERVICE

We sell Combination Meal Tickets $5.50 worth for $5.00.

"Douro" Aluminumware in attractive Xmas packages at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Wm. Fox presents beautiful Eileen Percy in her latest picture "BIG TOWN IDEAS."

Also next episode of our wonder serial, "BREAKING THROUGH."

Also a two-reel Larry Semon Comedy, "THE SUITOR."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Extra Special. D. W. Griffith presents "BROKEN BLOSSOMS," a special in 7 parts.

Also last episode of "THE DIAMOND QUEEN."

And a 2-reel Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big Double Show.

Your favorite, Constance Talmadge, in "LESSONS IN LOVE."

Also Elaine Hammerstein, in "CROOKS AND KISSES."

Also a 2-reel Comedy.

Regular Admission. 10c and 15c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW
EAST-END BARBER SHOP

Everything New and Up-to-Date.
Skilled Workmanship
MODERATE PRICES.
Opposite Harshaw Block

E. J. BROWN, Prop.

FORD BATTERY SERVICE

We specialize in Battery work of all descriptions, and have the most up-to-date charging and repairing equipment. Bring your Batteries to us for winter storage. We will keep them and turn them back to you in the Spring fully charged and ready for another year's service. We are distributors of the famous Exide Battery, the most reliable and best battery on the market.

PAUL & SMITH
FORD DEALERS

LUMBER SPECIAL

IF YOU WISH TO BUILD A
NEW HOME or FARM BUILDINGS
You Should Consult Us.

During the next few weeks prices for Lumber and Labour will be lower than next spring

Plans and Estimates Free

Mixed Car Lots of Building Supplies at Lowest Prices you can obtain.

W. D. MIDMER,
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THE NEW STRAND

The Home of Perfect Pictures
2 Machines. No Waits.
NOTE THE CHANGES MADE FOR YOUR COMFORT

Good Shows all This Week

Maker's Cut-Price Store

Our Annual Big Mid-Winter Sale

A chance to secure real bargains. Come with the crowd. Our sale is limited.

SOME SPECIALS

Men's and Boys' Suits, 50 per cent. off
Men's Overcoats and Mackinaw Coats, reg. $12, sale price $7.50
Men's all-wool Penman Underwear, reg. $4.00, sale price $2.
Separate shirts, sale price 75c.
Canadian Wool, reg. $3.00 suit, sale price, $1.50.
Penman's and Simpson's, reg. $2 suit, sale price, $1.50.
Men's every day shirts, sale price 75c. up.
Men's Sunday shirts, sale price 85c. up.
Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c.
Men's Mackinaw Sox, reg. $2.00 for $1.50; reg. $1.00 for 65c.
Men's and Boys' Caps from 50c up
Boys' Toques from 10c. up.
Men's and Boys' Sweater Coats, 50 per cent. off.

Ladies' Big Specials

Ladies' Dress Skirts $1.50 up.
Ladies' and Girls' Sweaters, 50 per cent. off.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Underwear, reg. $2 suit, for $1.45.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $6 for $3.25.
Ladies' Georgette Waists, reg. $6 for $3.25.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $4.50 for $2.75.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $3.50 for $2.45.
Children's Wool Scarf and Toque, reg. $2 for $1.25.
Children's Scarfs, reg. $1 for 50c, reg. 50c. for 25c.
Children's Serge Dresses $2 up.
Ladies' Wool Hose, reg. $1.50 for 75c., reg. $1.00 for 45c.
Children's Wool Hose, reg. $1.00 for 55c., reg. 75c. for 35c.
Ladies' Wool Gloves, reg. 25c. for 15c.
Ladies' Fleece Lined, reg. 50c. to $1, sale price 25c. to 35c.
Ladies' House Dresses, reg. $3.00 for $1.75, reg. $2.00 for $1.25.
Ladies' Allover Aprons, reg. $1.25 for 75c., reg. 75c. for 45c.
Apron Gingham, reg. 40c. for 25c, reg. 35c. for 20c.
2000 yards 36-inch White Flannelette, reg. 20c. for 17c. yard.
2000 yards 36-inch Colored Flannelette, reg. 30c. for 20c.
1000 yards 28-inch Colored, reg. 25c. for 14c.
2000 yards Cotton, 40-inch, sale price 15c.
White Cotton, 36-inch, reg. 25c. for 17c.
Dark Print, sale price 20c.
Light Print, sale price 15c.
Big stock of Corsets from 85c. up.
Flannelette Blankets, 12x4, reg. $4.00, sale price $2.75.
Flannelette Blankets, 11x4, reg. $3.00, at $2.25.
Sweater Yarn, reg. 25c., 2 for 25c.
Crochet Cotton, 8c. spool.
Coats' Thread, 200-yd. spool, 5c. 6 to a customer.

Numerous goods in our store, which makes it impossible to mention, go on sale at greatly reduced prices. Ask for anything you want—we may have it.

When in town drop in and see the cut prices we are offering to the public and surrounding country.

BUY AT MAKER'S, because we are in business to save you money during these hard times.

MAKER'S Leading Bargain Store

You must say BAYER Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Poincare forms French Cabinet.

Reds are terrorizing towns in Saxony.

Hamilton Company reduces street car service.

Sudbury lost at home to the Canadian "Soo," 7 to 5.

Gandhi willing to attend conference with Viceroy.

Washington Conference decides on Chinese tariff rate.

Entente considers ion of Angora Treaty is postponed.

Building and construction convention opens in Hamilton.

Report on St. Lawrence waterway submitted to Congress.

Irish Provisional Government takes over Dublin Castle.

Many teams are expected to compete for the Davis Cup in 1922.

President Faleoner defends reorganization of university faculty.

Citizens' League scores decisive victory in Hull municipal election.

A society is being organized to abolish infliction of capital punishment.

Diphtheria can be baffled if those threatened take precautions, says doctor.

A storekeeper in Toronto was trapped in the cellar while his s ore was blazing.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.

Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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T. B. GERMAN

Barrister and Solicitor

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

J. M. SIMPSON,

Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,

Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.

Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West TORONTO

John Welsh, Dover Township clerk, has resigned, after 45 years' service.

New type of locomotive to be given 90 days' trial on M.C.R. line in Ontario.

New order to be known as Sisters of Conference pins planned by Roman Catholic Church.

Sir Robert Borden will remain at Washington as Canadian representative at the Disarmament Conference.

WEDNESDAY.

Judge W. P. Archibald, Ottawa, dies.

Slave trade still in full force in Abyssinia.

Forty-five nations to sit at Genoa Conference.

German bill in Reichstag to dismantle forts.

Shantung issue still being delayed by Japanese.

Sir George and Lady Perley guests at London dinner.

Many Ontario Tankard games were played yesterday.

Mayor Ferguson of North Bay will not accept salary.

New $7-rooming school to be erected in West London.

Five convicts in Montreal given corporal punishment.

Duke of Sparta in Persia will tour Europe for six months.

University of Toronto II. defeated St. Michael's 12 to 6.

Britain and United States urging real open door in China.

James Jackson, young C.P.R. employe, killed in Sturgeon Bay.

Eastern Ontario Dairy School, Kingston, destroyed by fire.

Workers in builders' trades advocate change in compensation law.

Toronto colored citizens form organization to aid Matthew Bullock.

Arthur J. Claus found not guilty at Toronto on manslaughter charge.

Quebec Government will give $5,000 a year as a prize to encourage art.

St. Helen's were defeated by St. Mary's juniors, 9 to 1, in an O. H. A. fixture.

Hon. James Murdock to be unopposed by Kent farmers in by-election.

Mr. W. S. Dingman's comments on issue of liquor prescriptions riles Toronto physicians.

Toronto Sportsmen's Protective Association calls for law against use of dogs in hunting.

Leading builder in convention at Hamilton forecasts great increase in building this year.

Col. C. J. Ogilvie, V.C., D.S.O., takes over command of Military District No. 7, St. John, N.B.

THURSDAY.

Roumanian Cabinet resigns.

Missing Windsor school girl restored to family.

Alberta Farmers abandon entitlement project.

Irish Cabinet Ministers share Government offices.

Pope Benedict is confined to his bed with illness.

Russia doubts French bona fides on disarmament.

Building Trades meet in convention at Hamilton.

Winnipeg police clerk regains ten-million-dollar estate.

Hon. James Murdock nominated by Kent county Liberals.

French Cabinet's policy to be announced by Poincare.

Coalition-Liberal uniting in Britain to form a new party.

E. V. MacKinnon, Eramosa farmer, drops dead while at work.

Lord Curzon entertains the Obregon Government of Mexico.

Powder eliminate plan to inquire into present concessions in China.

Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational churches report great progress.

Demand for "Housecleaning and convention" voiced by Toronto Tories.

A commission of the British Government is investigating problems of British West Indies.

The Bank of Ireland will lend one million pounds to the Irish Provisional Government.

H. G. Wells urges United States to deal with all Europe, including Germany and Russia.

Autopsy reveals poison in stomach of Toronto young man who took "beauty powder" and died.

Germany made her first payment of 31,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission at Cannes.

FRIDAY.

Archbishop Gauthier dies at Ottawa.

Coalition-Liberal meeting opens in London.

Naval disarmament treaty nearly completed.

Niagara fruit growers demand lower freight rates.

The Prince of Wales arrives at Bangalore, India.

Grading of hogs on Canadian markets stays 1.

Kitchener Juniors defeated Guelph, 5 to 4, in overtime.

St. Helen's won from St. Michael's intermediates, 4 to 1.

Strike in bituminous coal area in United States predicted.

France demands full payment of reparations by Germany.

British elections held off till Irish treaty carried into effect.

Ontario Associated Boards of Trade meet in Woodstock.

Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson is pledged to help Ulster.

Hon. Dr. Beland authorizes immediate relief for needy veterans.

Toronto Board of Education cuts million dollars off building estimates.

Trail in search of missing New York banker's wife leads to Toronto.

Washington Conference wants showdown on commitments in China.

License Board chairman warns doctors who misuse liquor prescriptions.

Dr. Seager Wheeler, Saskatoon, is working on a new type of wheat that will be free from rust affection.

Trial of Mrs. Leslie in Toronto on a charge of performing an illegal operation attracts large crowds.

"Debrett" is in the list of years now expiring 94 peers, 235 baronets and 2,016 knights have been created.

A foreigner employed as a marker at Wright-Hargreaves mine at Kirkland Lake dived from the 400-foot level straight down the shaft, 90 feet, and was killed.

SATURDAY.

Ottawa Winter Fair comes to a close.

Aura Lee juniors defeated Granites, 8 to 2.

Powers send Pekin word to cut military forces.

Murder is feared in the death in Sydenham township farmer.

London Housing Commission reduces prices of houses.

Speech of French Premier on reparations disappoints Berlin.

Canadian "Soo," playing on their own ice, beat Sudbury, 7 to 4.

Western Associated Boards of Trade to meet next year at Brantford.

Premier Drury asks for return to province of bonds of N. & S. C. radial.

Niagara Fruit Growers, Ltd., reports successful first year's operations.

WEDNESDAY.

Humberside C. I. won two basketball games from Hamilton Normal School.

Sir Adam Beck and President Hanna addressed travelers at London.

Pennsylvania miners demand better wages or they will quit work on April 1.

Wide fluctuations occurred in New York stocks, due to speculative operations.

McGraw has signed Giants' five-year contract at salary exceeding $50,000 yearly.

Mrs. Louise Leslie found guilty at Toronto of manslaughter, result of illegal operation.

Fifty persons were arrested by the police at Calcutta; they were holding prohibited meetings.

The National Union of Farmers and the Agricultural Workers Union in England have reached a settlement of their wages.

Another German ship has been taken over by the British. She was bought by the White Star Line from the Hamburg-American Company.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was elected by acclamation in North York. Mr. Armstrong having withdrawn at the request of Hon. Arthur Meighen.

MONDAY.

Heavy gales sweep the Nova Scotian coast.

The Ontario Tankard finals will be played Jan. 31.

"Curly" Wilshur is to box Joe Lynch in Toronto.

Mrs. Wm. Morenz was drowned in cistern at Stratford.

Body of the Pontiff is lying in state in the Vatican.

Viscount Byrce dies at Sidmouth, Devonshire, England.

Dispensary privileges restored to 250 Ontario physicians.

Toronto will have help toned act of chimes in the world.

British Premier pays hopes for Europe rest in British races.

Sir Philip Gibbs brings message of hope from war-worn Europe.

Hamilton defeated Guelph, 5 to 4, in an O. H. A. senior fixture.

The South African coal strike shows no signs of terminating.

Bartholomew Barfield, 74 years old, found dead in bed at Cobalt.

Riots break out at New Aberdeen, N.S. Dominion Coal Co.'s stores looted.

The University of Toronto senior basketball team defeated Queen's 47 to 17.

Rev. Wm. Wallace, Almonte Reformed Presbyterian Church, dies suddenly.

Two firemen are dead and extensive damage was caused by a big fire at Montreal.

M. Crawford, colored porter, attacked, burned and robbed Pullman car in fire at Ottawa.

Special services were held in all Roman Catholic churches for the Pope, who is very ill.

Sir James Craig and Michael Collins reach accord on Irish boundary between Ulster and the south.

Joseph Forbes, aged 70, a farmer and lumberman died in a shipyard in Atlantic City on Saturday from injuries received in a fall.

Engineer H. E. White of Prescott was killed and 19 others injured when C.P.R. train plunges over embankment near Elwood Station.

Ferry Ran On the Rocks.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., Jan. 23.—Scores of the passengers aboard the ferry boat Ferdinand, which went aground in the St. Lawrence, near here, early Saturday evening, in a dense fog, were transferred yesterday morning to another ferry boat. Twelve members of the crew are still aboard and fears were expressed for their safety.

Prince Visits Ancient Tombs.

MYSORE, India, Jan. 23. — The Prince of Wales on Saturday visited the tombs of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib, rulers of Mysore. Afterwards the prince visited Krishnaraja-Sagara, where the second largest dam in the world is being constructed.

Quebec wants end of beer taverns.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

is greatly relieved by constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced, your hearing may be destroyed forever. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.

Circulars free. All druggists, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

RICH IN VITAMINES

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

FIREMEN WERE KILLED.

Valuable Apartment Houses Destroyed In Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23. — Caught under a falling wall following an explosion, Lieut. Paul Deloges and Fireman Louis Paul Presseau, were killed and it is feared that other victims may die under the ruins of the Vimy Apartments, which with the adjoining Harvard Apartments at 5,618 to 5,625 Sherbrooke street west, were totally destroyed by fire of undetermined origin which was discovered at seven o'clock Sunday evening.

Four other firemen were overcome by gas and sustained cuts, but no one was seriously affected.

After the dead had been discovered in a laundry at 5,618 and the firemen were subduing it, there came a not very loud report which was almost immediately followed by another explosion that tore out the front of the laundry and spread the fire in all directions with amazing rapidity. It was in this explosion that the firemen were caught. Three alarms were then turned in, the first third alarm of the year.

A high westerly wind, the bitter cold which made water pumping difficult, and the rapid spread of the fire soon settled the fate of the apartments. The two apartment houses are valued at $250,000 and there were nine shops on the ground floor of the buildings, whose contents were also destroyed.

Spectacular rescues and escapes took place during the fire. Children lightly dressed were separated from their parents and one, a boy of 11, was only found later, wandering about barefooted in the bitter cold. It is feared both his feet are frozen. A man passing in the street at the time of the explosion, Charles Chene, was struck by a piece of flying glass and had to have six stitches put in his cheek. It is thought the Chinese, who were working in the laundry where the fire originated, were trapped in the back room.

VISCOUNT BRYCE DEAD.

Eminent Exponent of Democracy Has Passed Away.

LONDON, Jan. 23. — Viscount Bryce died at Sidmouth on Sunday. The end came peacefully and somewhat suddenly. Viscount Bryce had been staying in Sidmouth for the past three weeks and was extremely energetic to the last.

Viscount Bryce was sent to Washington in 1907 as Ambassador from Great Britain. His success in negotiating the fisheries treaty was a diplomatic triumph. The treaty set out of the constant conflict between the Canadian and American fishermen in the Behring region, and removed causes of considerable friction and annoyance to both Governments. The treaty not only served to end these disturbances, but it also operating to enhance friendly feeling between the Canadian and United States authorities.

Born in 1838 in Glasgow, the late James Bryce practiced as a barrister for some years at Lincoln's Inn. He was elected M. P. in 1880 and entered the Cabinet later. He was the author of many historical and political works, including "Modern Democracy," "The Holy Roman Commonwealth," and "Studies in History and Jurisprudence."

Must Have Children.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Women after thirty will reach the wisdom and political responsibility that men attain at 24. That, at least, is the interpretation placed on the new Hungarian election law, which gives men the ballot at the age of 24, but will not permit women to vote until they are thirty.

In addition to the age restriction, the law provides that women voters must have given birth to at least three children. The youngest of which must be six years, thereby forcing early marriage.

Bachelor maids may vote at the age of thirty, if they have attended eight classes in grammar school; if they earn an independent livelihood, or are graduates of high school. Men may vote at 24, if they have attended four classes of common school, implying that it takes a woman six more years with the addition of a grammar school education to equal a man's wisdom at 24, with only half as many years of common school education.

It is expected that under the new law only six hundred thousand women will have the right to vote.

Killed During Blizzard.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23. — Struck during a heavy blizzard by a G. T. R. train, while on an inspection tour near River Beaudet Station, Henri Lajeunesse, of River Beaudet, was instantly killed Sunday afternoon.

New Weather Forecasting Theory.

A preponderance of Polar air produces fine dry weather, whereas equatorial air means mild, damp weather. The Norwegian weather bureau thinks that atmospheric currents originate either in Polar or in equatorial regions, and that a line separating one current from the other, called the Polar Front, can be indicated on a weather chart. It is a new theory of weather forecasting, and is creating much interest.

A Glass-Lined Chimney.

A French gunpowder plant blows the fumes from its gun-cotton factories through a chimney lined with glass, which resists the chemical action perfectly.

POPE BENEDICT IS DEAD

Head of Roman Catholic Church Died on Sunday.

Death Was Due to Infectious Pneumonia of a Particularly Malignant Kind and Pontiff Suffered Terribly In His Dogged Struggle for Life—Dignitaries of Church Remain at Prayer In Vatican.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Arrayed in full canonicals, with golden mitre, gloves and ring, the body of Benedict XV. lies in state in the throne room, on the floor immediately below the apartment in which he died.

For many hours Sunday to the room where the Pontiff had made his fight for life came a continuous stream of officials, the representatives of foreign nations, high prelates and others. Then, late in the afternoon, in gorgeous procession, composed of Palatine guards, gendarmes, the Swiss guard, secret chamberlains and honorary chamberlains, the body was solemnly transported down the royal staircase, through Clementine Hall, into the throne room, where it was placed on a raised catafalque, before which the whole diplomatic corps paid devout reverence.

The Sacristian Zampani gave absolution and the cardinals sprinkled holy water, while the penitentiaries incessantly chanted prayers, answered by the kneeling onlookers. Immediately afterwards the doors were opened to the multitudes desirous of looking for the last time on the departed Pontiff.

The sacred congregation convened Sunday morning when the cardinals were informed of the Pope's death. With the exception of Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, they gathered in Benedict's private apartments. Gasparri, in dure and solemn form, escorted by the Swiss guards in full dress and accompanied by the chamberlains and clerks of the Reverend Apostolic Chamber, entered the apartments a few minutes later. He will administer the Holy See during the interregnum. With him also was Monsignor Sincero, Secretary of the Sacred College.

Cardinal Gasparri, followed by the cardinals, then proceeded to verify the death of Benedict, extending over the lifeless form a silver wand, symbolic of authority.

He opened the certificate of death and declared: "Dominius Papa Vester Benedictus est," thus announcing officially the Pope's death.

Pope Benedict breathed his last at six o'clock Sunday morning. The news was hurriedly communicated from the papal bed chamber to the principal ante-chamber and was announced by Monsignor Pizzardo, Deputy Papal Secretary of State, just as the ponderous bells of St. Peter's, overlooking the Vatican courtyard, began tolling the hour of six. Then one by one the bells of Rome's 400 churches joined in the horologic symphony that marked the passing of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The end came after a long night of intense agony and suffering, the pontiff more than once lapsing into delirium throughout the long, anxious night. Shortly before midnight he took a little nourishment, which subsequently came up, leaving his spirits, but within an hour afterwards he began to sink rapidly. At 5:45 o'clock Dr. Battistini, emerging from the pontifical apartments, told the ante-room, told the Associated Press correspondent the end was approaching, that already his hands and nose felt cold.

From that period on the Pope neared the end of his life. Breathing became difficult, and finally as the Supreme Pontiff, who had resisted the severe lung and throat congestion, was now finally too weak to overcome the overwhelming attack any longer.

His heart rapidly weakened, and at five o'clock in the morning it was certain that the end was a matter of moments. Accordingly, Cardinals Gasparri, Samper and Pizzardo, and the pontifical household, were notified that the end was rapidly approaching. Cardinal Gasparri entered the bed chamber at 55.50 o'clock. Benedict died within five minutes before the Pope breathed his last.

Pope Benedict XV. was born in Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, Italy, November 21, 1854.

Giacomo Della Chiesa, as Pope Benedict XV. was christened, spent all his boyhood in the little Italian section of a democratic aristocracy, the ancient Ligurian nobility, members of which are prominent in the learned professions in Italy. His father was the Marchese Guiseppe Della Chiesa and his mother the Marchesa Giovanna Migliorati. Both are dead. His elder brother, the admiral, inherited the title.

The Pope was educated at Capranica College, in Rome, and for years later he was ordained a priest. He at once entered the academy of noble ecclesiastics, from which the Pope selected Monsignor Della Chiesa his private secretary. In 1893 Rampolla was made papal nuncio at Madrid, as part of the diplomatic procedure at that time. The young priest won the affection of Rampolla, who gave him a training in diplomacy such as perhaps no other living man obtained from no other living man. When Rampolla returned to Rome as secretary of state to Leo XIII., he took Mgr. Della Chiesa with him and made him under-secretary.

When Cardinal Della Chiesa went into the conclave, after the death of Pope Pius X., there were few who believed that his election was a possibility. But he was elected on September 3, 1914.

Irish Playwright Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Rev. Frederick Langbridge, author and playwright, died Saturday, aged 73 years.

Engineer Killed.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23. — Engineer Holland Edward White, Prescott, was instantly killed, and 18 others injured, when the Canadian Pacific passenger train from Prescott to Ottawa plunged over a 15-foot embankment one mile south of Elwood station and seven miles from Ottawa at 4.45 Saturday afternoon. Trapped in the cab of his locomotive when it turned turtle on the downward plunge, White was scalded to death by escaping steam and water. Fireman George Elliott Prescott saved his life by jumping.

SUSPENSIONS REMOVED

Ontario License Board Decides to Back Down.

Commissioners After Piecemeal Reinstatements Withdraw Ban on All But Twenty-Five Offending Doctors — Dr. Forbes Godfrey Intends to Press His Action In Court Against the Board.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—It's a long, long time since expression was first given to that homely little bit of wisdom, "Never start anything you can't finish," but apparently it has yet to travel to 15 Queen's Park, where the Board of License Commissioners holds sway. After vainly attempting to stem the tide of criticism by piecemeal lifting of suspensions, the board on Saturday threw up its hands and decided to reinstate in its good graces all but twenty-five of the three hundred and thirty-five doctors who were put on the "black list" by dictum of the commissioners about a week ago. The lifting of the suspensions affects approximately 250 doctors, or all those whose December total of prescriptions did not exceed seventy-five. Since the board yielded the axe about sixty doctors who had exceeded the limit of fifty "explained" to the commissioners and have been removed from under the ban. The twenty-five whose prescriptions the dispensaries are still under instructions to refuse take in all those who gave over 75 during the month. In this category are a few doctors who, on the face of the records, have been doing a thriving business in prescriptions.

The only explanation of the change of front offered by Vice-Chairman Biggs was to explain that the purpose of the Board — to remind the doctors that the law must be observed—has been achieved. It is now admitted, however, that the Board made a confession of weakness as soon as individual doctors gave up an attempt to fight. As this progressed to a point where the whole thing had become something of a farce and had to be cleared up, Mr. Biggs, on top of the original order made, it is said, without the knowledge of Hon. Mr. Raney, has stepped in to put an end to the matter. The Attorney-General, and there is good reason for believing that the general lifting of suspensions followed some good advice from that quarter.

The action of the Board on Saturday does not affect in any way Dr. Forbes Godfrey's determination to fight out in the courts the question of the right of the commission to limit the quantities. Dr. Godfrey is one of those over the 75 mark. Whether he will get his case into court or not depends, of course, upon the will of Hon. Mr. Raney. On Saturday a representative of T. Herbert Lennox, K.C., called at the Attorney-General's Department to discuss the matter of the injunction Dr. Godfrey was informed that a formal application would have to be made. Flats are not granted as a matter of course, but neither are they refused if a reasonable case can be made out to justify an action.

Despite the fact that the dispensaries are instructed to refuse Dr. Godfrey's prescriptions, one of them has been filled within the past week. The little sensation was caused by a prescription for port wine to a woman who had been ill in bed for six weeks with a form of bubonhosis. Her daughter made two trips in from Mimico but was turned away both times. She made a third trip and again was refused. She declined to accept this refusal, however, and insisted that the dispensary give her the wine. The officials finally weakened and gave in after Dr. Godfrey had agreed to certify on the back of the prescription that her mother was ill and needed it medicinally.

In this connection, Dr. Godfrey points out that the dispensary officials, after putting his patient's daughter to a great deal of expense and trouble, had finally complied with the provisions of the O. T. A., which, while giving the Board no power to refuse the filling of prescriptions, makes it possible for the Board to require assurances that the liquor bought is required as a medicine.

"That is their right," said Dr. Godfrey, "but they have absolutely no right in law to refuse to honor a prescription on the sole ground that the doctor who issued it is not in the good graces of the Board. I am going to see Mr. Raney on Monday and if Mr. Raney refuses me the legal right to do so, and if he does it will be an admission that he is afraid to have the matter come upon the arbitrary and illegal course of his Board."

Heroic Mother Suffocated.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Charles Carrier was suffocated in a heroic attempt to save one of her children whom she believed to be sleeping in a back room, when fire destroyed her home at 128 Cowan street, shortly before nine o'clock Saturday morning. Her four children were saved through the courage of the unfortunate woman's husband and Eugene, who was in bed when the alarm was given, but hurriedly slipped on some of his clothing and during their way of escape by the stairs cut off by the flames and smoke, dropped the four younger children from the attic window as they escaping with slight bruises, and then followed himself.

DESPERADO IS CAUGHT.

John Bedard Murdered Governor of Jail at Guelph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A prisoner in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City was identified on Saturday by Detective George Hughes of Niagara Falls, Ont., as John Bedard, wanted on a charge of murdering John McNabb, governor of the Wellington County Jail at Guelph, Ont., on November 7th last.

Bedard came to Jersey City and took a room at 100 Ocean avenue. He went to work as a milk driver during the milk strike. The man was arrested in Bayonne on Dec. 28, under the name of Joseph Kelly. His identification as Bedard was brought about through a comparison of finger prints.

Hughes was accompanied to the jail by Inspector Miller, of the Ontario Jail Department and John Conroy, an immigration agent from Ellis Island. Upon presentation of affidavits by the Canadian officials, Conroy said he would take Bedard deported to Guelph.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (In store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.23¾.
No. 2 northern, not quoted.
No. 3 northern, not quoted.

Manitoba Oats (In store Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 44½c.
No. 3 C.W., 42½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 42½c.

Manitoba Barley (In store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipments.)
No. 2 yellow, 69¾c.
No. 3 yellow, 68¾c.
No. 4 yellow, 67¾c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).
No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
Nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
No. 3 extra, 57c to 60c.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, 75c to 80c.

Rye
No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $7.90.
Second patents, $7.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment.)
90 per cent. patents, $4.
Milfeed (Car Lots Delivered.)
Bran, $22.
Shorts, $24.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards last night, 1,000 cattle, 185 calves, 1,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep, 410 horses.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—Cattle receipts, 275; steady.

Calves, 300; slow, $1 lower, $2 to $14.

Hogs, 7,400; steady to good; 10c to 25c higher; others, $8.50 to $8.75; mixed, $8.75 to $9.25; yorkers, $9.50 to $9.60; pigs, $9.75 to $10; roughs, $6.50 to $6.75; stags, $3.50 to $4.50.

Sheep and lambs, 2,000; lambs 50c lower at 8 to $13.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Cattle receipts, 500; steady; market with week ago for steers and fat cows and heifers mostly 25c to 50c lower; canners and cutters, fully 50c lower; bulls, 15c to 25c lower; veal calves, 75c higher; common and medium grades, under steers, week ago 25c lower; others and stockers, steady.

Hogs, 13,000; active; mostly 10c to 15c higher than Friday's average; packing sows and pigs, about steady; shipping, about 5,000, good mixed, top, $8.75 on light lights; very few over $8.60; bulk, $8 to $8.75.

Sheep, 2,000; to-day's receipts nearly all packing stock with week ago; a week ago fat lambs 25c to 40c higher; fat sheep, mostly steady; feeding lambs, 25c higher; feeder lambs, 50c to 75c higher, week closing at the high spot.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 23.—Receipts, light; 25 cattle and 30 hogs. There were no shipments made and there was hardly a market in cattle, owing to the meagre offerings.

The handful of hogs on offer sold steady at $10 for selects.

Goes Into Exile.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Watched like a prisoner by French secret police, ex-Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, crossed France on her way to rejoin her husband at their exile home in Madeira. Although she would go through Paris to do a little shopping, she was not allowed to do so, the Council of Ambassadors having decided more than a week ago that she should travel from Geneva via Lyons and Bordeaux.

All the arrangements gave the impression that the authorities have been suspicious that the ex-Empress' trip to Europe was not innocent and was made in order to win the crown of Hungary. It is even announced that, on the initiative of Great Britain, although the matter is said to be laid before the Council of Ambassadors, and that ex-Emperor Carl will be formally warned anew that any effort to effect his restoration will be followed immediately by the transfer of himself and his empress to some place of exile far more remote than Madeira.

Given Life Sentence.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—Life sentence in Kingston Penitentiary for attempted murder of his wife, and one hour in jail for attempted suicide, was the sentence made by Judge in the Assizes on Saturday by Mr. Justice Riddell upon Mick Miller, a Serbian, convicted of having attempted to murder his wife, Gertrude Miller, by shooting her and stabbing her in her mother's home on Claremont street.

In pronouncing sentence, Justice Riddell said:

"A more wanton, treacherous and brutal attempt I have never heard or read of, and it was only the brave and self-forgetting efforts of her mother which baulked you in your fiendish design. The wounds you succeeded in inflicting have not killed her, but that is due to the care of the hospital surgeons and nurses and the Providence of God.

His lordship expressed the opinion that Miller had made only a theatrical pretence of trying to kill himself.

New Coal Tar Products.

Announcement has been made that coal tar can now be made to yield tartaric acid and other important organic compounds by building up the various substances from maleic anhydride obtained from benzol. Hitherto the whole source of maleic acid has been the juices of certain plants and fruits and the supply has been scanty from these sources, the cost has been so high that it could not be put upon the market. Tartaric and citric acids have been prepared and maleic acid has heretofore been made by the fermentation of milk or from starches converted into fermentable carbohydrates by an acid treatment. The process now announced involves passing benzol vapor mixed with air over a catalyst. Maleic acid is the base or starting point for a variety of treatments yielding enormous industrially important materials. These include synthetic dyes, medicinals, and perfumes.

Reeve for 48 Years.

N. Vermilyea, who has been returned by acclamation Reeve of Thurlow Township for the year 1922, is about to enter upon his 47th consecutive term in service of council as member of Thurlow Council. He has been acclaimed no less than 41 times, and has been reeve for 43 years without a break. He is past president of Good Roads Association of Ontario. His township is considered a model of municipal management. He has filled every office in Hastings County Council, as chairman and as warden.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By

IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF
EBEN HOLDEN, D'RI AND I, DARRELL OF THE BLESSED ISLES,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC.

The next Sunday after they were finished we had preaching in the schoolhouse and I was eager to go and wear my wonderful trousers. Uncle Peabody said that he didn't know whether his leg would hold out or not "through a whole meetin'." His left leg was lame from a wrench and pained him if he sat long in one position. I greatly enjoyed this first public exhibition of my new trousers. I remember praying in silence, as we sat down, that Uncle Peabody's leg would hold out. Later, when the long sermon had begun to weary me, I prayed that it would not.

It was a beautiful summer morning as we drove down the hills and from the summit of the last high ridge we could see the smoke of a steamer looming over the St. Lawrence and the big buildings of Canton on the distant flats below us. My heart beat fast when I reflected that I should soon see Mr. Wright and the Dunkelbergs, I had lost a little of my interest in Sally. Still I felt sure that when she saw my new breeches she would conclude that I was a person not to be trifled with.

When we got to Canton people were flocking to the big stone Presbyterian church. It was what they called a "deacon's meeting." I remember that Mr. Wright read from the Scriptures, and having explained that there was no minister in the village, read one of Mr. Edwards' sermons, in the course of which I went to sleep on the arm of my aunt. She awoke me when the service had ended, and whispered:

"Come, we're goin' down to speak to Mr. Wright."

I remember Mr. Wright kissed me and said:

"Hello! Here's my boy in a new pair o' trousers!"

"Put yer hand in there," I said proudly, as I took my own hand out of one of my pockets, and pointed the way.

He did not accept the invitation, but laughed heartily and gave me a little hug.

When we went out of the church there stood Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg, and Sally and some other children. It was a tragic moment for me when Sally laughed and ran behind her mother. Still worse was it when a couple of boys ran away crying, "Look at the breeches!"

I looked down at my breeches and wondered what was wrong with them. They seemed very splendid to me and yet I saw at once that they were not popular. I went close to my uncle Deel and partly hid myself in her cloak. I heard Mrs. Dunkelberg say:

"Of course you'll come to dinner with us?"

For a second my hopes leaped high. I was hungry and visions of jelly cake and preserves rose before me. Of course there were the trousers, but perhaps Sally would get used to the trousers and ask me to play with her.

"Thank ye, but we've got a good ways to go and we fetched a bite with us—ayes!" said Aunt Deel.

Eagerly I awaited an invitation from the great Mrs. Dunkelberg that should be decisively urgent, but she only said:

"I'm very sorry you can't stay."

My hopes fell like bricks and vanished like bubbles.

The Dunkelbergs left us with pleasant words. They had asked me to shake hands with Sally, but I had clung to my aunt's cloak and firmly refused to make any advances. Slowly and sullenly a word we walked across the park toward the tavern sheds.

We had started away up the South road when, to my surprise, Aunt Deel mildly attacked the Dunkelbergs.

"These here village folks like to be waited on—ayes!—an' they're awful anxious you should come to see 'em when ye can't—ayes!—but when ye git to the village they ain't nigh so anxious—no they ain't!"

In the middle of the great cedar swamp near Little River Aunt Deel got out the lunch basket and I sat down on the buggy bottom between their legs and leaning against the dash. So disposed we ate our luncheon of fried cakes and bread and butter and maple sugar and cheese. What an efficient cure for good health were the doughnuts and cheese and sugar, especially if they were mixed with the idleness of a Sunday. I had a headache also and soon fell asleep.

The sun was low when they awoke me in our dooryard.

I soon discovered that the Dunkelbergs had fallen from their high estate in our home and that Silas Wright, Jr., had taken their place in the conversation of Aunt Deel.

CHAPTER IV.

In the Light of the Candles.

One day the stage arrived on its way to Ballybeen, came to our house and left a box and a letter from Mr. Wright, addressed to my uncle, which read:

"Dear Sir—I send herewith a box of books and magazines in the hope that you or Miss Baynes will read them aloud to my little partner and in doing so get some enjoyment and profit for yourselves.

"Yours respectfully,

"S. WRIGHT, JR.

"P. S.—When the contents of the box have duly risen into your minds will you kindly see that it does a like service to your neighbors in School District No. 7?

"S. W. Jr."

"I guess Bart has made a friend o' this great man—sartin ayes!" said Aunt Deel. "I wonder who'll be the next one?"

The work of the day ended, the candles were grouped near the edge of the table and my aunt's armchair was placed beside them. Then I sat on Uncle Peabody's lap by the fire or, as time went on, in my small chair beside him, while Aunt Deel adjusted her spectacles and began to read.

I remember vividly the evening we took out the books and tenderly felt their covers and read their titles. There were "Crulkshanks' Comic Almanac" and "Hood's Comic Annual"; tales by Washington Irving and James K. Paulding and Nathaniel Hawthorne and Miss Mitford and Miss Austin; the poems of John Milton and Felicia Hemans. Of the treasures in the box I have now in my possession: A life of Washington, "The Life and Writings of Doctor Duckworth," "The Stolen Child," by "John Galt, Esq."; "Rosine Laval," by "Mr. Smith"; Sermons and Essays by William Ellery Channing. We found in the box also, thirty numbers of the "United States Magazine and Democratic Review" and sundry copies of the "New York Mirror."

Aunt Deel began with "The Stolen Child." She read slowly and often paused for comment or exclamation or laughter or to touch the corner of an eye with a corner of her handkerchief in moments when we were all deeply moved by the misfortunes of our favorite characters, which were acute and numerous.

In those magazines we read of the great West—"the poor man's paradise"—"the stoneless land of plenty"; of its delightful climate, of the ease with which the farmer prospered on its rich soil. Uncle Peabody spoke playfully of going West, after that, but Aunt Deel made no answer and concealed her opinion on that subject for a long time. As for myself, the reading had deepened my interest in the east and west and north and south and in the skies above them. How mysterious and inviting they had become!

One evening a neighbor had brought the Republican from the post-office. I opened it and read a few lines of words in large type at the top of the page:

"Silas Wright Elected to the U. S. Senate."

"Well I want to know!" Uncle Peabody exclaimed. "That would make one forgit it if I was goin' to be hung. Go on and read what it says."

I read the choosing of our friend for the seat made vacant by the resignation of William L. Marcy, who had been elected governor, and the part which most impressed us were these words from a letter of Mr. Wright to Azariah Flagg of Albany, written when the former was asked to accept the place:

"I am too young and too poor for such an elevation. I have not had the experience in that great theater of politics to qualify me for a place so exalted and responsible. I prefer therefore the humbler position which I now occupy."

"That's his way," said Uncle Peabody. "They had hard work to convince him that he knew enough to be Surrogate."

"Do you have little conceit—ayes!" said Aunt Deel with a significant glance at me.

The candles had burned low and I was watching the shroud of one of them when there came a rap at the door. It was unusual for any one to come to our door in the evening and we were a bit startled. Uncle Peabody opened it and old Kate entered without speaking and nodded to my aunt and uncle and sat down by the fire. Vividly I remembered the day of the fortune-telling. The same gentle smile lighted her face as she looked at me. She held up her hand with four fingers spread above it.

"Ayes," said Aunt Deel, "there are four perils."

My aunt rose and went into the buttery while I sat staring at the ragged old woman. Her hair was white now and partly covered by a

Uncle Peabody Opened It and Old Kate Entered Without Speaking.

worn and faded bonnet. Forbidding as she was I did not miss the sweetness in her smile and her blue eyes when she looked at me. Aunt Deel came with a plate of doughnuts and bread and butter and hard cheese and said in a voice full of pity:

"Poor ol' Kate—ayes! Here's somethin' for ye—ayes!"

She turned to my uncle and said:

"Peabody Baynes, what'll we do—I'd like to know—ayes! She can't rove all night."

"I'll git some blankets an' make a bed for her, good 'nough for anybody, out in the hired man's room over the shed," said my uncle.

He brought the lantern—a little tower of perforated tin—and put a lighted candle inside of it. Then he beckoned to the stranger, who followed him out of the front door with the plate of food in her hands.

"Well I declare! It's a long time since she went up this road—ayes!" said Aunt Deel, yawning as she resumed her chair.

"Who is ol' Kate?" I asked.

"Oh, just a poor ol' crazy woman—wanders all 'round—ayes!"

"What made her crazy?"

"Oh, I guess somebody misused and deceived her when she was young—ayes! It's an awful wicked thing to do. Come, Bart—go right up to bed now. It's high time—ayes!"

"I want to wait 'til Uncle Peabody comes back," said I.

"Why?"

"I—I'm afraid she'll do somethin' to him."

"Nonsense! Ol' Kate is just as harmless as a kitten. You take your candle and go right up to bed—this minute—ayes!"

I went up-stairs with the candle and undressed very slowly and thoughtfully while I listened for the footsteps of my uncle. I did not get into bed until I heard him come in and blow out his lantern and start up the stairway. As he undressed he told me how for many years the strange woman had been roving in the roads "up hill and down dale, thousands an' thousands o' miles," and never reaching the end of her journey.

In a moment we heard a low wail above the sounds of the breeze that shook the leaves of the old "popple" tree above our roof.

"What's that?" I whispered.

"I guess it's ol' Kate ravin'," said Uncle Peabody.

It touched my heart and I lay listening for a time, but heard only the loud whisper of the popple leaves.

CHAPTER V.

The Great Stranger

Some strangers came along the road those days—hunters, peddlers and the like—and their coming filled me with a joy which mostly went away with them, I regret to say. None of these, however, appealed to my imagination as did old Kate. But there was one stranger greater than she—greater indeed, than any other who came into Rattleroad. He came rarely and would not be long detained. How curiously we looked at him, knowing his fame and power! This great stranger was Money.

I shall never forget the day that my uncle showed me a dollar bill and a little shiny, gold coin and three pieces of silver, nor can I forget how carefully he watched them while they lay in my hands and presently put them back into his wallet. That was long before the time of which I am writing. I remember hearing him say one day that he had been asked him to take us to the Caravan of Wild Beasts which was coming to the village:

"I'm sorry, but it's been a hundred Sundays since I had a dollar in my wallet for more than five minutes."

I have his old account book for the years of 1837 and 1838. Here are some of the entries:

"Balanced accounts with J. Dorothy and got him my note for $2.15 to be paid in salts January 1, 1838. Sold ten bushels of wheat to E. Miner at 90 cents, to be paid in goods.

"Sold two sheep to Flavius Curtis and took his note for $6, payable in boots on or before March the first."

Only one entry in more than a hundred mention money, and this was the sum of eleven cents received in balance from a neighbor.

So it will be seen that a spirit of mutual accommodation served to help us over the rough going. Mr. Grimshaw, however, demanded his pay in cash and that I find was mainly the habit of the money-lenders.

We were poor but our poverty was not like that of these days in which I am writing. It was proud and cheerful and well-fed. Our fathers had seen heroic service in the wars and we knew it.

I was twelve years old when I began to be the reader for our little family. Aunt Deel had long complained that she couldn't keep up with her knitting and read so much. We had not seen Mr. Wright for nearly two years, but he had sent us the novels of Sir Walter Scott and I had led them hour deep into the creed battles of Old Mortality.

Then came the evil days of 1837, when the story of our lives began to quicken its pace and excite our interest in its coming chapters. It gave us occasion to think of God times.

Wild speculation in land and the American paper-money system had brought us into rough going. The banks of the city of New York had suspended payment of their notes. They could no longer meet their engagements. As usual, the burden fell heaviest on the poor. It was hard to get money even for black salts.

Uncle Peabody had been silent and depressed for a month or more. He had signed a note for Rodney Barnes, a cousin, long before and was afraid that he would have to pay it. I didn't know what a note was and I remember that one night, when I lay thinking about it, I decided that it must be something in the nature of horse colic. My uncle told me that a note was a trouble which attacked the brain instead of the stomach.

One autumn day in Canton Uncle Peabody traded three sheep and twenty bushels of wheat for a cook stove and brought it home in the big wagon.

SO MANY PEOPLE ARE NERVOUS

"Fruit-a-tives" the Greatest of all Nerve Remedies

This Fruit Medicine Restores Health

The increase in the number of *persons suffering from Nervousness* is world-wide; due, in a measure, to the reaction following the war. Sleeplessness, Headaches, Mental Depression, Rheumatism, Nervous Dyspepsia, Bad Heart Action, are the results of a disturbed condition of the Nervous System.

The nerves and the blood are so intimately, so vitally, connected that the condition of one is bound to affect the condition of the other. If the blood is laden with impurities, it is impossible to have strong, steady nerves.

The first essential in treating nervous troubles is to purify and enrich the blood. This, "FRUIT-A-TIVES" will do.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" stimulates the bowels, kidneys and skin and purifies the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" improves appetite and digestion and insures food being properly digested, thus enabling the blood to carry wholesome nourishment to build up the body, particularly the nerves.

Men and women who take "Fruit-a-tives" for some form of nervousness—because they cannot eat or sleep or work or enjoy life—say that *"Fruit-a-tives medicine is simply marvellous in its action.*

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa Ont.

Rodney Barnes came with him to help set up the stove. He was a big giant of a man with the longest nose in the township. I have often wondered how any one would solve the problem of kissing Mr. Barnes in the immediate region of his nose, the same being in the nature of a defense.

That evening I was chiefly interested in the stove. What a joy it was to me with its damper and griddles and high oven and the shiny edge on its hearth! It rivaled, in its novelty and charm, any tin peddler's cart that ever came to our door. John Axtell and his wife, who had seen it pass their house, hurried over for a look at it. Every hand was on the stove as we tenderly carried it into the house, piece by piece, and set it up. Then they cut a hole in the upper floor and the stone chimney and fitted the pipe. How keenly we watched the building of the fire. How quickly it roared and began to heat the room!

When the details had gone away Aunt Deel said:

"It's grand! It is sartin—but I'm 'fraid we can't afford it—ayes I be!"

"We can't afford to throw away longer. I made up my mind that we couldn't go through another winter as we have," was my uncle's answer.

"How much did it cost?" she asked.

"Five dollars different from thirty-four dollars in sheep and grain," he answered.

Rodney Barnes stayed to supper and spent a part of the evening with us.

Like other settlers there, Mr. Barnes was a cheerful optimist. Everything looked good to him until it turned out badly.

He told how he had heard that it was a growing country near the great water highway of the St. Lawrence. Prosperous towns were building up in it. There were going to be great cities in Northern New York. There were rich stores of lead and iron in the rocks. Mr. Barnes had bought two hundred acres at ten dollars an acre. He had to pay a fee of five per cent. to Grimshaw's lawyer for the survey and the papers. This left him owing fourteen hundred dollars on his farm—much more than it was worth.

Our cousin twisted the poker in his great hands until it squeaked as he stood before my uncle and said:

"My wife and I have chopped and burnt and pried and hauled rocks an' shoveled dung an' milked an' churned until we are worn out. For almost twenty years we've been workin' days an' nights an' Sundays. My mortgage was over-due, I owed six hundred dollars on it. I thought it all over one day an' went up to Grimshaw's an' took him by the back of the neck and shook him. He said he would drive me out of the country. He gave me six months to pay up. I had to pay or lose the land. I got the money on the note that you signed over in Potsdam. Nobody in Canton would 'a' dared to lend it to me."

"Why?" my uncle asked.

"Frald o' Grimshaw. He didn't want me to be able to pay it. The place is worth more than six hundred dollars now—that's the reason. I intended to cut some timber an' haul it to the village this winter so I could pay a part o' the note an' git more time as I told ye, but the roads have been so bad I couldn't do any haulin'."

My uncle went and took a drink at the water pail. I saw by his face that he was unusually wrought up.

"My heavens an' earth!" he exclaimed as he sat down again.

"It's the brain colic," I said to myself as I looked at him.

Mr. Barnes seemed to have it also.

"Too much note," I whispered.

"I'm awful sorry, but I've done everything I could," said Mr. Barnes.

"Ain't there somebody that'll take another mortgage?—it ought to be safe now," my uncle suggested.

"Money is so tight it can't be done. The bank has got all the money an' Grimshaw owns the bank. I've tried and tried, but I'll make you safe. I'll give you a mortgage until I can turn 'round."

So I saw how Rodney Barnes, like other settlers in Licklitysplit, had gone into bondage to the landlord.

"How much do you owe on this piece?" Barnes asked.

"Seven hundred an' fifty dollars," said my uncle.

"Is it due?"

"It's been due a year an' if I have to pay that note I'll be short my interest."

"God o' Israel! I'm scairt," said Uncle Peabody.

Down crashed the stick of wood into the box.

"What about?"

"It would be like him to put the screws on you now. You've got between him an' his prey. You've taken the mouse away from the cat."

I remember the little panic that fell on us then. I could see tears in the eyes of Aunt Deel as she sat with her head leaning wearily on her hand.

"If he does I'll do all I can," said Barnes, "whatever I've got will be yours."

Rodney Barnes left us, and I remember how Uncle Peabody stood in the middle of the floor and whistled the merriest tune he knew.

"Stand right up here," he called in his most cheerful tone. "Stand right up here before me, both o' ye."

I got Aunt Deel by the hand and led her toward my uncle. We stood

"One, Two, Three, Ready—Sing."

facing him. "Stand straighter," he demanded. "Now, altogether. One, two, three, ready—sing."

He beat time with his hand in imitation of the singing master at the schoolhouse and we joined him in singing an old tune which began: "Oh, keep my heart from sadness, God."

This irresistible spirit of the man bridged a bad hour and got us off to bed in fairly good condition.

A few days later the note came due and its owner insisted upon full payment. There was such a clamor for money those days! I remember that my aunt had sixty dollars which she had saved, little by little, by selling eggs and chickens. She had planned to use it to buy a tombstone for her mother and father—a long-cherished ambition. My uncle needed the most of it to help pay the note. We drove to Potsdam on that sad errand and what a time we had getting there and back in deep mud and sand and jolting over corduroys!

"Bart," my uncle said the next evening, as I took down the book to read, "I guess we'd better talk things over a little tonight. These are hard times. If we can find anybody with money enough to buy 'em I dunno but we better sell the sheep."

"If you hadn't been a fool," my aunt exclaimed with a look of great distress—"ayes! if you hadn't been a fool—"

"I'm just what I be, an' I ain't so big a fool that I need to be reminded of it," said my uncle.

"I'll stay home an' work," I proposed bravely.

"You ain't old enough for that," sighed Aunt Deel.

"I want to keep you in school," said Uncle Peabody, who sat making a spline broom.

While we were talking in walked Benjamin Grimshaw—the rich man of the hills. He didn't stop to knock, but walked right in as if the house were his own. It was common gossip that he held a mortgage on every acre of the countryside. I had never liked him, for he was a stern-eyed man who was always scolding somebody, and I had not forgotten what his son had said of him.

"Good night!" he exclaimed curtly, as he sat down and set his cane between his feet and rested his hands upon it. He spoke hoarsely and in a tone of command. Misfortune came to me that he looked like our old ram. He wore a thin, gray beard under his chin. His mouth was shut tight in a long line curving downward a little at the ends. My uncle used to say that his mouth was made to keep his thoughts from leaking and going to waste. He had a big body, a big chin, a big mouth, a big nose and big ears and hands. His eyes lay small in this setting of bigness.

"Why, Mr. Grimshaw, it's years since you've been in our house—ayes!" said Aunt Deel.

"I suppose it is," he answered rather sharply. "I don't have much time to get around. I have to work. There's some people seem to be able to git along without it. I see you've got one of these newfangled stoves," he added as he looked it over. "Huh! Rich folks can have anything they want."

Uncle Peabody had sat splintering the long stick of yellow birch. I observed that the jackknife trembled in his hand. His tone had a touch of unnaturalness, proceeding no doubt from his fear of the man before him, as he said:

"When I bought that stove I felt richer than I do now. I had almost enough to settle with you up to date, but I signed a note for a friend and had to pay it."

"Ayuh! I suppose so," Grimshaw answered in a tone of bitter irony which cut me like a knife-blade, young as I was. "What business have you signin' notes an' givin' away money which ain't yours to give—I'd like to know? What business have you actin' like a rich man when you can't pay yer honest debts? I'd like to know that, too?"

"If I've ever acted like a rich man it's been when I wa'n't lookin'," said Uncle Peabody.

"What business have you to go enlargin' yer family—takin' another mouth to feed and another body to spin for? That costs money. I want to tell you one thing, Baynes, you've got to pay up or git out o' here."

He raised his cane and shook it in the air as he spoke.

"Oh, I ain't no doubt o' that," said Uncle Peabody. "You'll have to have yer money—that's sure; an' you will have it if I live, every cent of it. This boy is goin' to be a great help to me—you don't know what a good boy he is and what a comfort he's been to me!"

These words of my beloved uncle uncovered my emotions so that I put my elbow on the wood-box and leaned my head upon it and sobbed.

"I ain't goin' to be hard on ye, Baynes," said Mr. Grimshaw as he rose from his chair; "I'll give ye three months to see what you can do. I wouldn't wonder if the boy would turn out all right. He's big an' cordy of his age and a purty likely boy, they tell me."

Mr. Grimshaw opened the door and stood for a moment looking at us and added in a milder tone: "You've got one o' the best farms in this town an' if ye work hard an' use common sense ye ought to be out o' debt in five years—mebbe less."

He closed the door and went away.

Neither of us moved or spoke as we listened to his footsteps on the gravel path that went down to the road and to the sound of his buggy as he drove away. Then Uncle Peabody broke the silence by saying:

"He's the dam'dest—"

He stopped, set the half-splintered stick aside, closed his jackknife and went to the water-pail to cool his emotions with a drink.

Aunt Deel took up the subject where he had dropped it, as if no-half-expressed sentiment would satisfy her, saying:

"—old skinflint that ever lived in this world, ayes! I ain't goin' to hold my opinion o' that man no longer, ayes! I can't. It's too powerful—ayes!"

Having recovered my composure I repeated that I should like to give up school and stay at home and work.

Aunt Deel interrupted me by saying:

"I have an idee that Sile Wright will help us—ayes! He's comin' home an' you better go down an' see him—ayes! Hadn't ye?"

"Bart an' I'll go down to-morrer," said Uncle Peabody.

Some fourteen months before that day my uncle had taken me to Potsdam and traded grain and salts for what he called a "rip roarin' fine suit o' clothes" with boots and cap and shirt and collar and necktie to match, I having earned them by sawing and cording wood at three shillings a cord. How often we looked back to those better days! The clothes had been too big for me and I had had to wait until my growth had taken up the "slack" in my coat and trousers before I could venture out of the neighborhood. I had tried them on every week or so for a long time. Now my statue filled them handsomely and they filled me with a pride and satisfaction which I had never known before.

"Now may the Lord help ye to be careful—awful, terrible careful o' them clothes every minute o' this day," Aunt Deel cautioned as she looked at me. "Don't git no horse sweat nor wagon grease on 'em."

To Aunt Deel wagon grease was the worst enemy of a happy and respectable home.

We hitched our team to the grasshopper spring wagon and set out on our journey. It was a warm, hazy Indian-summer day in November. As we passed "the mill" we saw the Silent Woman looking out of the little window of her room above the blacksmith shop—a low, weather-stained frame building, hard by the main road, with a narrow hanging stair on the side of it.

She keeps watch by the winder when she ain't travelin'," said Uncle Peabody. "Knows all that's goin' on—that woman—knows who goes to the village an' how long they stay. When Grimshaw goes by they say she tumbles out of the road in her hurry. She looks like a sick dog herself, but I've heard that she keeps that room o' hers just as neat as a pin."

Near the village we passed a smart-looking buggy, drawn by a spry-footed horse in shiny harness. Then I noticed with a pang that our wagon was covered with dry mud and that our horses were rather bony and our harness a kind of lead color. So I was in an humble state of mind when we entered the village.

There was a crowd of men and women in front of Mr. Wright's office and through its open door I saw many of his fellow townsmen. We waited at the door for a few minutes. Presently in while Uncle Peabody stood talking to a villager. The Senator caught sight of me and came to my side and put his hand on my head and said:

"Why, Bart! How you've grown! and how handsome you look! Where's your uncle?"

"He's there by the door," I answered.

"Well, le's go and see him."

Mr. Wright was stouter and grayer and grander than when I had seen him last. He was dressed in black broadcloth and wore a big beaver hat and high collar and his hair was almost white. I remember vividly his clear, kindly, gray eyes and ruddy cheeks.

"Peabody, I'm glad to see you," he said heartily. "Did ye bring me any jerked meat?"

"Didn't think of it," said Uncle Peabody. "But I've got a nice young doe all jerked an' if you're fond o' jerk I'll bring ye down some to-morrer."

"I'd like to take some to Washington, but I wouldn't have you bring it so far."

"I'd like to bring it—I want a chance to talk with ye for half an hour or such a matter," said my uncle. "I've got a little trouble on my hands."

To be continued.

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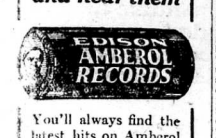
AMBEROL RECORDS for February Have Arrived!

Come in and hear them



You'll always find the latest hits on Amberol Records. This new list contains some very popular dance and vocal numbers. We wouldenjoy playing these February Records for you and suggest that you come in any time and hear them.

4433 Brazil—Fox Trot Max Fells' Delia Robbin Orchestra
4434 Jane Crescent Trio
4435 Sadie's Birthday Party—Vaudeville Specialty Julian Rose
4436 O Happy Day Metropolitan Quartet
4437 Hugs and Kisses—Fox Trot Broadway Dance Orchestra
4438 The Waggle o' The Tail Glen Ellson
4439 With All Her Faults I Love Her Still Walter Scanlan and Chorus
4440 Carolina Lullaby—Violin Solo Rae Eleanor Ball
4441 Silver Sands of Love Elizabeth Spencer and Charles Hart
4442 Rose Cheeks—Fox Trot Club de Vingt Orchestra
4443 I Wants To Stand On Your Land 'cause I Don't Want To Be A Cullud Man No More Al Bernard
4444 I Ain't Gonna Be Nobody's Fool Isabelle Patricola
4445 If Shamrocks Grew Along The Swanee Shore Charles Hart and Lewis James
4446 Mary O'Brien Jim Doherty
4447 Plantation Lullaby Crescent Trio
4448 How Many Times—Fox Trot Club de Vingt Orchestra
4449 Shuffle Along—Medley Fox Trot (Intro. "Love Will Find a Way" and "Gypsy Blues") Harry Raderman's Jazz Orchestra
4450 When Buddha Smiles—Fox Trot Club de Vingt Orchestra
4451 Wabash Blues—Fox Trot Broadway Dance Orchestra
4452 Georgia Rose—Fox Trot Rudy Wiedoeft's Californians
4453 Have You Forgotten?—Fox Trot Club de Vingt Orchestra
4454 Sal-O-May—Fox Trot Broadway Dance Orchestra
4455 April Showers—Medley Fox Trot (Intro. "Down South" from Al Jolson's "Bombo") Club de Vingt Orchestra

R. B. ALLEN,
MARKET SQUARE

NORTHERN FARMING.

How Best Results Are Secured In Upper Quebec and Ontario.

Northern Ontario is well adapted for mixed farming, as pastures are good, says the report of the superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Kapuskasing covering the year ending March 31, 1921, just published. In support of this statement, the superintendent gives particulars of what has been accomplished in live stock raising, beef husbandry, cereal, vegetable and forage crop cultivation. There are in that section of the country 106,874 cattle of all classes, of which 39,627 are milch cows. Of thirteen dairy cows kept on the farm, nine had finished their lactation period when the report was prepared. One of the Holsteins produced 8,143 lbs. of milk in 321 days, and one of the Ayrshires 10,631 lbs. in 346 days. The profit from the Holstein is given as $239.76, and from the Ayrshire as $287.35. Of the beef cattle an experiment in feeding was conducted with ten Shorthorn calves divided into two groups of five, one group being fed in the stable from June 1 to Nov. 1, and the other on pasture for the same period. The stable-fed calves fed on two parts each of barely-ground oats and bran and one part of oilcake meal, made a gain of 1,553 lbs., at a cost of 13.2 cents per lb., while the calves on pasture made a gain of 1,716 lbs. at a cost of 5.8 cents per lb., being 7.4 cents in favor of the latter. A flock of pure-bred Cotswold sheep is kept, from which a profit is made, and also a pen of pure-bred Yorkshire sows, of which eight farrowed in the spring, with an average of 13.3 to a litter. Experiments in field husbandry, drainage, fertilising, vegetable, fruit, cereal and forage crop growing are recorded. In the same publication the report appears of the superintendent of the station at La Ferme, Abitibi district, Quebec. There a herd of a dozen grade Ayrshires and Holsteins is kept. One cow in a lactation period of 230 days produced 5,529 lbs. of milk, and another in 304 days 8,010 lbs. of milk. The periods were not completed of the remainder in the time covered by the report. Costs of feeding cattle, horses, sheep and swine are detailed. The season reported as a good one for the farmers of the Abitibi in cereals and field husbandry, although tomatoes and leaves were nipped by the frost. Apple trees so far have not done well, but there is expected this year the foot of each of the trees having been covered with straw to delay the circulation of sap in the spring.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NEW HIVE CASE.

Beekeepers May Use It as Permanent Affair.

Possibly no phase of agriculture has advanced so rapidly as that of beekeeping. In many lines of farming our methods are much the same as they were 100 years ago, but with beekeeping there has been a great revolution, and to-day utensils and methods are standardized throughout the whole country. Beekeepers, however, are constantly on the lookout for new and still better methods of carrying on, and in the Kootenay Hive Case there is a form of winter and summer protection that possesses more virtues and less faults than many of the systems now in vogue, says R. G. Newton, superintendent, Experimental Station, Invermere, B.C.

The Kootenay Hive Case is an improvement on the double-walled hive. It has been introduced in the form of a permanent hive cases and is made to take the ten-frame hive. There is a three-inch space all around the brood chamber and supers. Up to the top of the brood chamber it is kept permanently packed with moss or planer shavings the year round. This is covered with small pieces of wood to prevent the moss from falling into the hive when open. Beneath the floor of the brood chamber there is also a three-inch space packed with moss.

The stories, or "lifts," are all alike, and, as supers are added, extra lifts are put on. The cover is similar to the ordinary cover, but is made three-eighths of an inch larger all around than the top of the case, while small triangular blocks nailed in each inside corner raise it and insure ventilation. This opening also affords a means of escape for bees that may have been entrapped while working over the hive.

To pack for winter all that is necessary is to have one "lift" above the brood chamber packed with moss or planer shavings. To facilitate the packing we have pillows made from moss and gunny sacks just the size of the story or lift. The cover is then added and the bees are packed for the winter. The only attention required is to keep the entrance cleared of dead bees.

The bees have more winter protection in this case than in the double-walled hive, as the temperature in the hive is cooler and more uniform in summer. There is not the trouble of packing in the fall and unpacking in the spring as in the case of the ordinary double-walled hive or the Ontario wintering case. It is less expensive than the double-walled hive, as it is constructed largely from shiplap. The bees come through the winter in good shape, and commence work early in the spring. Beekeepers would be well advised to give it a trial, as it has many excellent features.

Feeding Trough for Swine.

The feeder can pour slops into this trough without having an earnest and overangry litter of pigs climbing his boot legs and spilling the feed from the bucket. It extends possibly a foot on the outside of the pen and makes feeding easy and simple. The

Trough for Pigs.

two uprights will be needed to hold the trough in place. That common accident of having part of the slop spilled by the hogs or having them thrust head and shoulders under the stream from the pail will be prevented by this.

Raise Succession of Crops.

By keeping all the garden space stirred and free for seeding it is possible to make a succession of plantings of several good crops to have them for use for a long season. By planting sweet corn, for example, early in the spring and then a couple of short rows about every two weeks till the middle of summer, it is possible to have sweet corn for the table use for several months during the summer and fall. Sweet corn may be planted at intervals from April to the last of July, and bunch beans during the same time. Radishes may be sown and coming on for use in a few days, and these will fill the first of September in central latitudes.

It is impossible here to enumerate all of the good things that can be had from fresh vegetables during the middle of the summer and through the fall months by keeping all the vacant spaces seeded and through seeding or setting out plants between rows of crops that will soon be out of the way.

Early Lettuce.

Very early lettuce may be obtained by sowing seed early in March in hotbeds.

Careful watering and ventilation are required with this method because of disease, and the effects of extreme temperature. Plants for outdoor culture may also be started in frames and transplanted.

For ordinary garden culture lettuce requires well-drained soil enriched with stable manure or other fertilizers. The seed may be sown thinly in rows 12 inches apart; if the heads are to be used, the plants removed in thinning may be used as leaf lettuce, leaving good plants 10 or 12 inches apart to produce heads.

Wool.

After all, wool is only a by-product of sheep. The main money in producing lamb and mutton, particularly on farms where there is a piece of rough land.

Ice.

Ice is considered indispensable by the city housewife who buys her supplies in small quantities. Can the country housewife, who purchases perishable produce in wholesale quantities, afford to risk her own and her family's health without this preservative?

Sow Good Seed.

No one can afford to sow poor seed. A crop produced from the latter will always be a disappointment, and costs as much to handle while not paying half the returns as one from good seed.

WAR AGAINST INSECTS

SELF-STERILE PLANTS.

Problem That Confronts the Planter Is Solved.

Many of our commonly grown varieties of fruits are "self-sterile," that is, their blossoms will not develop into fruits when pollinated with their own pollen, but require pollen from another variety. The grower who is planning to set out new orchards should carefully study the question of self-sterility and plant accordingly, says E. P. Palmer, director of the Vineland Horticultural Experimental Station.

Peaches do not need cross-pollination and can be planted in solid blocks of one variety with assurance of full crops. They are "self-fertile." Almost all of our other tree fruits, however, are either completely "self-sterile" or partially so. Partially self-sterile varieties may give fair crops in seasons when bloom has been heavy and weather conditions favorable during bloosoming. A set of three or four per cent. of the blossoms in a heavy bloom will give a crop. It is in seasons of light bloom or of unfavorable "setting" weather that "cross-pollination" is so essential.

A given variety of fruit may vary in fertility with climatic conditions or other modifying factors. In California, the Bartlett pear is partially self-sterile on the coast, while inland is greatly benefited when other varieties are interplanted. Higher up in the foothills of California the Bartlett is sufficiently self-fertile and must have other varieties planted with it to insure good crops.

Sour cherries are self-fertile and can be planted in solid blocks of one variety. Sweet cherries on the other hand are all self-sterile and in some cases, as in the varieties Bing, Lambert and Napoleon, are also "intersterile"; that is the pollen of Napoleon for example will not fertilize either Bing or Lambert. Black Tartarian is one of the best varieties to plant for pollination purposes. Most varieties of plums are also self-sterile. Apples vary in fertility and there are few varieties which do not materially benefit from interplanting of varieties so as to secure cross pollination.

What varieties of each fruit should be planted together for cross-pollination purposes? The problem is largely one of blooming date. The Experiment Station from its own records covering over a thousand varieties of fruits, and from the results of other Stations, will be glad to advise with each grower as to his own particular pollination problem.

Experiments.

In the spring the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ont., will have control of an additional 35 acres of good land, suitable for all kinds of fruit and vegetables Definite experimental and breeding work has been planned for a part of this area only, and growers are invited by the management of the station to express their views as to new cultural problems they may consider should be studied in an experimental way.

The major lines of experimental work now being carried on at the station as already planned for the coming spring are as follows:

1. Variety tests of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, etc., comprising over 4,000 varieties of fruit.

2. Summer vs. winter pruning of apple trees vs. no pruning.

3. Study of the effect of varying degrees of dormant pruning on the development of the apple.

4. Study of the interrelation of pruning, soil fertility and distance of planting in the peach.

5. Study of the comparative merits of clean cultivation, alfalfa sod mulch and grass sod mulch for apples and pears.

6. Grapes: Correlation of the number of buds left in pruning and the vigor, productiveness and longevity of the vine.

7. Study of height of heading in raspberries in relation to vigor, crop production and cane support.

8. Comparative value of various high and low analytical fertilizers for outdoor tomatoes.

In addition to the above, experiments have been completed on the following lines: Overwintering protection of raspberries and strawberries; irrigation of asparagus; irrigation and fertilizer tests for early carrots and celery; northern vs. southern grown potatoes as seed tubers; self-fertility and self-sterility of grapes and pollen tests of certain self-fertile varieties of grapes as pollinizers for self-sterile varieties; ringing grapes; plum vs. peach roots for peaches in heavy soils; spring vs. fall planting of fruit trees.

Some Pigeon Pointers.

It is never too late to clean out and whitewash the lofts.

Better put up a few new nest boxes. Now.

Careful attention to all details will assist you in bringing about the best results obtainable.

A good pigeon lice destroyer can be made from a tea of quassia bark and this placed in several pans about the lofts.

Peanuts make a first-class summer food for pigeons.

Do not handle your birds while nesting unless you want them to throw away their eggs.

A small quantity of vaseline put down the throat of pigeons that are affected with canker will cure them.

The Dairy Cow.

It is poor economy to cut down the feed ration of the dairy cow unless the market for her produce has been cut off. At present prices there is still money in the purchases of feed for this class of animal.

Fodder.

Fodder is none too plentiful this season. Even the dryest straw is palatable when put through a cutting box and fed mixed with ensilage or chop.

Our Maritime Standing.

In 1919 Canada was only thirteenth among maritime nations. Since then she has risen to eighth place, with nearly 9,000 vessels. Many new steamship companies have been formed since the war started and the Canadian Government's own fleet now numbers sixty-three vessels.

Musical Note on Knives.

In the sixteenth century it was customary to put on one side of the blades of table knives the musical notes of the melodies or grace before meat, and on the other side the grace after meat.

PARIS PLAID MAD

Fashion Land Seized With Fad for Black and White.

Color Combination Prevails in Skirts, Suits and Jackets—Laces in the Limelight.

After months of subdued colors and deepest mourning Paris has been suddenly seized with a fad for wearing plaits and plaids in black and white. Since a few dressmakers displayed some summer models with black-and-white designs in accordion plaits, the novelty has been taken up along the boulevards, and after a popular run at the races continued in favor long after the usual time for such innovations had expired.

Plaits are coming out stronger and bolder. And black-and-white check skirts and suits are now included in the models. The fabric makers are showing plaited braid, and dressmakers have accepted the patterns. The black-and-white craze has not left the male apparel untouched. Suits in black-and-white stripes and black-and-white checks are numerous in the shop windows and on the streets. At the race-courses black or white jackets with black-and-white striped or checkered skirts predominate.

Other combinations are in white ribbon trimmed with black embroidery or black not embroidered in big white flowers, and likewise there's any amount of black lace worn over white satin. A popular model is a white silk

Sport outfit with black-and-white wool skirt with popular checks and accordion plaits; topped with black sweater and white striped scarf.

jersey with black lace inserts, relieved with white motifs. Coarse linens will be worn, although quite expensive. Another dainty innovation is the revival of the figured parasols and organdie dresses. Painted dresses, with batik flowers, will afford cheerful combinations in color with the graceful parasol.

ARTICLES MADE OF RIBBONS

Handbags and Purses Afford Interesting and Popular Form of Home Needlework.

Various articles made of ribbons are extremely effective and all have some definite and practical use. Women have taken to making their handbags and purses of them—a popular form of home needlework. Shapes of various shapes and sizes may be purchased in the shops and the ribbon selected to bring out any color that one wishes in the costume. This offers a great advantage, giving as it does a chance to be entirely individual in this article of dress. In a bandbag fashioned from ribbons one may be just as decorative or conservative as one wishes.

Perhaps the easiest type of ribbon bag to make is the long, narrow one, somewhat on the order of the miser bag. For this take two lengths of ribbon as wide as you wish your bag to be and stitch them together at either side. Then gather them at the top and join them to one of the bone bracelets, which may be purchased in any Oriental shop. The bag may be embroidered or finished across the bottom with a beautiful fringe.

A bag that is simple of construction, yet rather important in appearance, has a pouch-shaped foundation of metal brocaded ribbon, over which is placed a flounce of plain ribbon to half the depth of the bag. The edge of the flounce is cut in the form of petals after the manner of the fashionable petaled frock.

Saved by Steel Rails.

It was announced a few days ago that a Government railway order for 15,000 tons of steel rails had been placed with the Algoma Steel Company, at Sault Ste. Marie, which, with the 20,000 tons which the plant is now starting to roll, will help to a considerable extent to tide over the unemployment situation in that city.

It was announced that the new order for Government railways was for 30,000 tons of rails, and was divided equally between the Sault and Sydney.

Rubber Pavement.

Before many years have passed London may be an almost noiseless city—so far as street traffic is concerned, the wood blocks and asphalt paving which replaced the old pavings being in turn ousted by rubber. Recent experiments of paving the Borough High Street with rubber sheets have proved satisfactory. According to an expert, although the initial cost is double that of wood, rubber lasts six to ten times as long.

GOWN OF NAVY BLUE SATIN

© Western Newspaper Union

Navy blue satin with attractive side ruffling and a colorful flower at the belt makes this an attractive fall frock.

FABRICS NAMED FOR CITIES

Origin of Names of Many Popular Materials Traced to Various Foreign Towns and Villages.

The origin of the names of popular fabrics is even more interesting than the tracing to third lingual roots of ordinary words, says a writer in the New York Evening Mail.

About the year 1820 the woolen trade of England became located at Worsted, about fifteen miles from Norwich, and it was at this place that the manufacture of the twisted double thread yarn, afterward called worsted, was first made, if not invented.

Linsey-woolsey was first made at Linsey, and was for a long time a very popular fabric.

Kerseymere takes its name from the village of Kersey, and the mere close by it, in the county of Suffolk.

We have to thank Gaza, in Palestine, the gates of which Samson carried away, for gaza or gauze. Gaza means "treasure." Voltaire, wishing to describe some intellectual but dressy woman, said: "She is an eagle in a cage of gauze."

Muslin owes its name to Mossoul, a fortified town in Turkey in Asia.

Tulle obtains its name from that of a city in the south of France. Travaries by name in Brittany often made past Guingamp without remembering that it was here that was first produced that useful fabric, gingham.

Damask derives its name from the city of Damascus, which was a flourishing town in India formerly celebrated for its cotton cloth, where also calico was printed; cambric from Cambray, a town in Flanders, where it was first made; and tweed from a fabric worn by fishermen upon the River Tweed.

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A bag that is simple of construction, yet rather important in appearance, has a pouch-shaped foundation of metal brocaded ribbon, over which is placed a flounce of plain ribbon to half the depth of the bag. The edge of the flounce is cut in the form of petals after the manner of the fashionable petaled frock.

Saved by Steel Rails.

It was announced a few days ago that a Government railway order for 15,000 tons of steel rails had been placed with the Algoma Steel Company, at Sault Ste. Marie, which, with the 20,000 tons which the plant is now starting to roll, will help to a considerable extent to tide over the unemployment situation in that city.

It was announced that the new order for Government railways was for 30,000 tons of rails, and was divided equally between the Sault and Sydney.

Rubber Pavement.

Before many years have passed London may be an almost noiseless city—so far as street traffic is concerned, the wood blocks and asphalt paving which replaced the old pavings being in turn ousted by rubber. Recent experiments of paving the Borough High Street with rubber sheets have proved satisfactory. According to an expert, although the initial cost is double that of wood, rubber lasts six to ten times as long.

SIMPLE FROCKS FOR KIDDIES

Children of Different Types Require Styles That Suit, but Not Fancy Clothes.

Simple frocks and plenty of them is the best possible guide to the mother who would have her small daughters well dressed. Children's styles change very little from season to season, and the youngster who is clean and well groomed is always attractive looking. Elaborate and trimmed frocks are never in good taste for children. Another point that should be considered when planning clothes for members of the younger generation is the value of the type. There are plain tailored children and fluffy-ruffles children. Just as there are different types of grown-ups, and certainly the blue-eyed cherub with golden curls and the dark-eyed youngsters with straight, dark hair, bobbed just below the ears, do not require the same styles in clothes.

For warm weather organdie has had a great vogue this season, sharing honors with dotted swiss. Voiles have rather gone a-begging, although some dainty little voile frocks have been brought out. Voile does not generally launder quite as attractively as organdie, which probably accounts for the leaning to the latter fabric.

For next season, in cotton fabric frocks, plain colors will predominate, as at present. Where checks are used they will generally be rather small. The striking Scotch plaid ginghams have not been very popular for several seasons with designers of very high class frocks for children.

Keep the Kitchen Clean.

The kitchen is the most important room in the house from a health standpoint, says the United States public health service. Keep everything about it and everyone in it scrupulously clean.

Hip Length Capes.

The charm of other days is faithfully mirrored today in hip-length and shoulder capes composed of tiers of lace,—preferably chantilly.

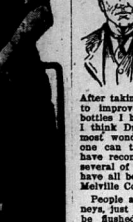
Autumn's Hats Are Gay.

Feminine New York says that autumn hats must cover the eyebrows, and that the brim must not be even. These hats will be properly covered with fruits, and no somber colored hats will be seen. Leading colors are copper, royal and Algerian blue, mahogany, cerise, jade green, chow brown and canary yellow. Gaudy embroideries in mustache, wool, tinsel, metallic threads and celluloid or wooden beads carry out the Eastern effect.

RHEUMATISM?

Health is the Most Valuable Asset You Have. You cannot Afford to Neglect It

Crofton, B. C.—"I was troubled for years with inflammatory rheumatism and rheumatic fever. I tried several cures for rheumatism but did not receive any benefit from any of them, and had been in the Hospital for 6 months, being unable to walk. A friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. After taking the first bottle I began to improve, and after taking six bottles I had no more rheumatism. I think Dr. Pierce's Anuric is the most wonderful medicine that any one can take for rheumatism, and have recommended these tablets to several of my friends and they, too, have all been benefited by them."—Melville Collinson.



People are realising that the kidneys, just as do the bowels, need to be flushed occasionally. The kidneys are all eliminative organs and are constantly working, separating the poisons from the blood. Uric acid, which is the principal cause of existing rheumatism, neuralgia, deeper and many other serious disturbances.

This can be avoided by stimulating the kidneys to increased action, and because of its tonic effect on these organs any one would do well to get Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets which are to be had nowadays at almost any drug store or send the Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial package and write for free, confidential medical advice.

WITH SEMI-BELTED EFFECT

This is a striking redingote model of French serge banded with Hungarian embroidery. One large button serves to give the dress a semi-belted effect.

FASHION NOTES

Velvet still is good for entire costumes, but it is considered smarter this season to have it used in combination with soft wool fabric or with silk or satin.

Bengaline weaves are appearing in the shops—another old-fashioned fabric to come in its deep, rich tones.

Nightgowns made of silk, similar to that used for men's shirts, are shown, made on very simple lines and finished with a double row of machine hemstitching.

All shimmering fabrics are not all silk, though they are known by names that convey the silk idea. Bengaline is a worsted-filled silk that has good weaving qualities and is of attractive texture.

Deep-piled woolens for coats have such a soft and close texture that they resemble fur. Chemire resembles beaver in its deep, lustrous pile. Armida conveys a good idea of Persian lamb fur. Panvelaine is a close suggestion of otter. Wool canton has a pebbly surface, and is shown in the new color tones.

Camisoles made with lace and embroidery trimming at the front to show in the cloth suits and dresses instead of vests are being shown in great numbers. The camisole itself is made of net, satin, crepe, edged about the top with lace and strapped over the shoulder with ribbon. The vest front in some of them is loose and long enough to hang down over the skirt.

Sets comprised of hats and scarfs are being developed by the different designers as accessories to the winter outfit. Some of them are made of fur and silk and metal fabric combinations, others are of flowers, and include muffs for evening wear. Still others are of paisley effects, or roman striped material combined in many different and clever shapes and sizes.

Most Profitable Business.

The farm poultry flock should be one of the most profitable branches of the farm business. To bring this condition about it is necessary to keep good stock and to have the flock of a suitable size, properly housed, fed and cared for. This is not a complicated matter and the farmer should not think that it requires such specialized knowledge and skill as to discourage him at the start, make him throw up his hands with the cry, "What's the use?" and let the hens shift for themselves.

Broken Lenses or Broken Spectacles

Bring us the pieces of your broken lens or spectacles. We have the best repair service.

New lenses made to order, or supplied from stock.

Your eyes can be tested and properly fitted for new glasses by H. E. SMITH, the Optometrist.

It is well to have an extra pair when accidents happen.

Call on our Optical Department.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 8

DEAR PEOPLE.—

We desire to impress you with our thanks for your kind patronage. It is sure a pleasure to find new customers and still hang on to the old ones. Now, if your boots are well fixed, they are fixed with us; and if they are fixed with us, they are fixed well! So beware of imitators who would pose as practical shoe makers, and come to the old reliable stand where materials and workmanship are always of the same high standard, for with us the price alone is low. (Fair dealing) is our motto, and reductions in price were made by us first.

We lead, others follow.

Town Price	Our Price
$1.45 .... Men's Soles	$1.30
.50 .... Men's Heels	.40
1.10 .... Ladies' Soles	.90
.35 .... Ladies' Heels	.25

Skates sharpened on our new machine.
Skate straps 25c.
Hockey laces.
Horsehide oil-taned Shoepacks, $2.50.
Arch supports to fit, $2.75.
With adjustments, $3.75.

WELCOME, WINTRY WINDS?

What did you do with your summer's dough?
It's gone; and you hate to tell.
Soon we'll have both hail and snow.
It sure would make one yell.
But! we should worry! let it come.
The wintry winds we'll greet,
For we were shod at the Hospital
And we shall have dry feet.

Bow! Dog! nor devil, do we fear,
For our **understanding's** good;
Our sox are dry, our feet are glad,
We did as wise fool's should.

For a first-class job on the shortest notice, try the

Boot & Shoe Hospital
Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; grows tender and little toe joints enlarge and a cramp like pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

***Dr Scholl's* Foot Comfort Appliances**

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl Line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist
He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet over and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

George L Tessey, a well-known Buffalo mechanic, said he had gained twelve pounds; his wife had gained twenty-six pounds and his daughter was gaining every day, by taking Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

HOGS AND CALVES WANTED

Will ship hogs and calves on Thursday, January 26th. Will pay the highest market price for select hogs from 150 pounds or over. From 5c to 9c for good Veal Calves.

G. H. WILLIAMS

Reserve February 4th for Valentine tea at Mr. Neeley's.

Mr. Charles Maracle has purchased the old Grey homestead, at Morgan Lake, near Northbrook.

Every child comes into the world endowed with liberty, opportunity and a share of the war debt.

Please remember that the date for the winter races at Deseronto is Wednesday, January 25th. Good purses.

At H. W. KELLY'S you can get Graham flour for muffins, also Graham flour for Pancakes, also Kellog's bran.

Tanlac relieves rheumatism by removing the cause. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Sunday morning about nine o'clock Mr. Alfred Davis, who resides on Robin hill, had the misfortune to loose his house by fire. The contents were also destroyed, with the exception of a small trunk.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Public Library, on Tuesday, Jan. 31st, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Lockwood, of Enterprise, is expected to be present and give a talk on temperance work in connection with the Sunday Schools.

The tea and concert given in Mt. Pleasant church Wednesday evening of last week was a huge success. Plenty of good things to eat and a fine programme contributed to one of the most enjoyable evenings in the history of the church. A neat little sum of money was realized from the event.

On Tuesday morning fire practically destroyed the Gibbard Furniture Co's garage, with draughting room up-stairs. The fire probably started from an overheated pipe, and though the firemen were promptly on the spot, the old frame structure was badly damaged before the fire could be controlled.

Deseronto council has selected these representatives for the present year. E. Cole was re-appointed to the Board of Health; Elias Armitage, retiring high school trustee, is succeeded by J. C. Burns; Messrs. M. Ostrander and J. M. Lyman were re-appointed town auditors at $35 each. This is $5 each less than they received last year.

"Keep me as the apple of the eye, hide me under the shadow of Thy wings." Ps. 17-8 ... "He hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." *2 Cor. 5-21: Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him,"* 1 Cor. 2-9; "Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering," Col. 3-12.

On Thee alone my hope relies,
Beneath Thy cross I fall,
My righteousness and sacrifice,
My Saviour, and my all.

A BIBLE LOVER.

FINE POINTS IN ENGLISH

The man had just informed the Pullman agent that he wanted a Pullman berth.

"Upper or lower?" asked the agent.

"What's the difference?" asked the man.

"A difference of fifty cents in this case," replied the agent.

"The lower is higher than the upper. The higher I fall, the lower. If you want it lower you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. In other words, the higher the lower. Most people don't like the upper, although it is lower on account of it being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can have the lower if you pay higher. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher, it will be lower."

But the poor man had fainted!
—The Epworth Herald.

A DAY'S WORK

We have labored for Thee, O Master!
Through the years of our youth and prime;
Nor time servers we, though
We've grappled
With the problems of life and of time.
And now we draw near, O Master,
To the setting of the sun,
Touch our souls with the fire of
Thy Spirit,
Till the whole day's work be done.

Even though it should lead to the garden
Where our comrades sleep near by,
And but Thou and our Father
heareth
The voice of our spirit's cry;
Though the way is beset, O
Master!
With thorns that pierce in the night,
Thy nail-pierced hands through the darkness
Will have guided our steps aright.

E. LIZABETH JOHNSON.
Toronto, Jan. 23, 1922.

Notwithstanding the much talked-of depression in trade the SALADA Tea Company had an increase in 1921 of Two Million and one third, making their total output over eleven million five hundred and ninety-six thousand pounds. If these packets were all placed in line, end touching end, they would stretch for two thousand one hundred and ninety-six miles.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. Geo. Gibbard gave a bridge tea on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. D'Arcy Sneath is visiting friends in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mr. G. H. Anderson was in Toronto a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Walters and family are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. W. A. Warner, Vancouver B. C., is the guest of Mrs. F. S. Wartman.

Miss Hattie Dawson, Tamworth is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. T. Walters.

Mrs. B. F. Davy is in Belleville visiting Mr. Davy's mother who is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Boyle entertained a number of friends on Friday evening.

Mr. Harry McNeill left on Monday for Cobourg where he will be stationed in future.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. Derry entertained a few friends to dinner on Thursday evening.

Mr. Rockwell Parks was in Ottawa a few days last week attending the Winter Fair.

Mrs. Matthew Taylor and Mrs. E. J. Pollard are visiting friends in Brampton and Toronto.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson spent the week-end in Toronto with her mother, Mrs. A. F. Holmes.

Mrs. Robertson, of Kingston, spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. W. K. Pruyn.

Miss Alice Preston was in Toronto a few days last week visiting her brother, Dr. Harry Preston.

Mrs. Clarence Boulton and Mrs. Maitland, Wilton, are visiting their mother, Mrs. N. J. Babcock, Napanee.

Messrs. J. E. Robinson and F. S. Boyes left on Tuesday morning to spend ten days with Mr. J. R. Dafoe at his camp in Denbigh.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Seymour, Mr. F. W. Barrett and Mr. W. V. Lewis gave the programme at Mount Pleasant Church on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. C. D. Black entertained her Sunday School class at her home on Saturday evening. Refreshments, followed by games, made an enjoyable evening.

Mr. W. S. Herrington was in New York last week attending the gathering of the New York Bar Association. Mr. Herrington was honored in being selected as representative of the Ontario Bar Association.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Galbraith, of Vernon, B.C., spent Monday and Tuesday of last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Blewett. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tate, and daughter Ethel, of Selby, and Mrs. Oratio Bell, of Desmond took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Blewett, and visited *with Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith. Mr.* and Mrs. Galbraith left for home Tuesday afternoon, and will call on friends at Toronto, Barrie, and Winnipeg.

BIRTHS

Martin—At Selby, on Thursday, January 12th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Martin, a son.

McFarlane—At Forest Mills, on Friday, January 13th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFarlane, nee Luella Denison, a son.

Vancott—At Vegreiville Hospital, Alta., on Monday, January 9th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vancott, nee Myrtle Earle, Lavoy, a son.—Frederick Theodore.

DEATHS

Dawson.—At Kingston General Hospital, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, 1922, Mrs. John Dawson, aged 32 years.

Have you tried Cream of Barley for breakfast. H. W. Kelly keeps it, also Cream of Wheat.

HEADS AND TAILS.

Some Differences Between the Horse and the Cow.

"I have heard a story of a young artist," says Mr. John Burroughs in Harper's Magazine, "who, after painting a picture of a horse facing a storm, was not satisfied with it, and, feeling that something was wrong, asked Landseer to look at it. Instantly the great artist said to him, 'Turn the horse around.'

"The cow turns her head to the storm, the horse turns his tail. Why this difference? Because each adopts the plan best suited to its needs and its anatomy. How much better suited is the broad, square head of the cow with its heavy coating of hair and its ridge of bone that supports its horns, to face the storm than is the smooth, more nervous and sensitive head of the horse!

"What a contrast between their noses and their mode of grazing. The cow has an upper front teeth; she reaps the grass with the scythe of her tongue, while the horse bites it off and loves to bite the turf with it. The lip of the horse is mobile and sensitive. Then the bovine animals fight with their heads and the equine with their heels. The horse is a hard and high kicker, the cow a feeble one in comparison. The horse will kick with both hind feet, the cow with only one.

"In fact, there is not much 'kick' in her kind. The tail of the cow is of less protection to her than is that of the horse to him. Her great need of it is to fight flies, and, if attacked in the rear, it furnishes a good hold for her enemies. Then her bony stern with its ridges and depressions and thin flanks, is less fit in any encounter with storm or with beast than is her head. On the other hand, the round, smooth, solid buttocks of the horse, with their huge masses of muscles, his smooth flanks, and his tail—an apron of long, straight, strong, black hair—are well design to resist storm and cold.

"What animal is it in Job whose neck is clothed with thunder? With the horse it is the hips that are so clothed. His tremendous drive is in his hips."

PRICES ARE STAGING A "COME BACK" IN OUR JANUARY - -

"BUY-NOW" SALE

THE WISE BUYERS WHO KNOW WHEN TO BUY TO SAVE ARE FLOCKING TO OUR STORE.

This is a Semi-Annual event so important to us that we have spared no energy in securing genuine merchandise and rare values for you. As the Sale goes on we have added several additional bargains that here-to-fore have not been advertised. Come in and "Shop-Around." You will be greatly surprised at the purchasing power of your Dollar Bill.

Tell your neighbors to meet you at Robinson's "BUY-NOW" Sale.

THE ROBINSON CO., Limited, Napanee.

Our Fur Department Offers

You Extraordinary Large Savings.

Come to Buy, You'll Save, All Furs Thoroughly Vouched For.

MEN'S SITKA BEAVER COATS, reliable in every true sense of the word, good looking and well made, reg. $45.00 values. **Sale Price $38.50.** All sizes.

WOMEN'S MINK MARMOT COATS, splendid dark brown color, large muffle collar, all poplin lined, 42-and 45 inches long, 40 and 42 size, reg. values $145.00, **Sale Price $75.00. Two only.**

WOMEN'S RUSSIAN PONY COAT, one only, trimmed with large shawl collar and cuffs of Opossum, reg. $285.00, **Sale Price $150.00.** Size 40.

FRENCH SEAL COATS, very special, $100.00 each. Only four coats in this lot. All are well cut, well finished, well lined. Sizes 38, 40,, 42. Lengths 40 and 42. Former price $300.00.

FUR PRICES AND FUR SETTS

A large proportion of our entire stock of Muffs, Neckpieces, and Setts will be sold exactly for one-half of their original prices. If wanting most reliable furs at prices shorn from all extravagance, you will want to hurry. Our stock features all the staple and novelty furs in new and attractive styles.

Special Attractions for Our "Buy-Now" Sale, from Our Women's Ready-to-Wear Department.

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES. This should interest every house-keeper because these dresses are as smartly styled as they are cheap in price. Mostly all styles feature short sleeves. "Maid-Rite" Brand.
Regular $1.75 values **for $1.19.**
Regular $2.00 values **for $1.48.**
Regular $2.50 values **for $1.89.**
Medium and large sizes. All are clean, fresh stock.

GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES. Mothers here is a chance to purchase your girls' dress requirements for next summer at very little expense. These dresses are made from Gingham and Print, in most attractive and pleasing styles and colors.
Regular $3.00 values **for $1.69.**
Regular $4.00 values **for $1.98.**

WOMEN'S WOOL SPENCERS. Every woman knows the value of these garments from a comfort view point. To-day in our "Buy Now" Sale you can secure them at a special price. Various colors.
Regular $1.95 values **for $1.49 each.**

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS, in Navy Serge, Tricotine, and Colored Velours. Plain tailored, embroidered, and fur-trimmed. Reg. price $30.00 to $87.50. Fourteen only. **To clear at half price.**

MISSES' SERGE DRESSES, in Navy and Black, good quality and smart styles. Six only. Reg. $20.00. **To clear at $14.95 each.**

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES, including Serge, Taffeta, Satin, and Crepe de Chene. Colors Navy, Taupe, Copen, Black, Biege, and Brown. Reg. price $27.50 to $57.50. **To clear at $21.50 each.**

WOMEN'S TRIMMED AND READY-TO-WEAR HATS, smart styles, cleverly trimmed, pleasing colors. Former prices from $3.50 to $6.95, **for $1.98 each.**

CHILDREN'S PLUSH HATS AND TAMS, all in stock black and colors, to be cleared at half price. Reg. $4.50, **for $2.25,** $3.50 **for $1.75,** $3.25 **for $1.65,** $2.75 **for $1.38,** $3.00 **for $1.50.**

SWEATER WOOL, REG. 35C. BALL, SPECIAL 22C. BALL

Silk mixture wool, ideal for knitting sweaters. This is a 2-ply wool with a silk finish. 1 oz. balls in the following new shades, Jade, Navy, Wild Rose, Blush, Henna, Mauve, Salmon, Scarabee, White.

CHAMOISETTE GLOVES

with gauntlet cuff, elastic at wrist, in the following colors, Brown, Grey, Buck, Mode. Sizes 6 to 7½.
Regular $1.25 pair, **Sale Price 98c. pair.**

EMBROIDERIES

REGULAR 20c. YARD—SALE PRICE 12½c. YARD

18 pieces of 3½ and 4 inch open and solid patterns embroidered or Swiss cambric with heavy scalloped edge. These in a regular way are good values at 20c. yard. Sale price 12½c. yard.

EMBROIDERIES

REGULAR 35c. YARD—SALE PRICE 25c. YARD

6 pieces only of 8 inch Embroidery. Patterns are mostly open designs, with scalloped embroidered edge. See window display.

DRESS GINGHAMS, new designs and new colors, checks and plaids, 35c. values **for 25c.**; 50c. values **for 35c.**; 75c. and $1.00 values **for 50c. yard.**

GOOD QUALITY COTTON FILLED COMFORTERS, Sitkaline covered, large size. $3.50 value **for $2.63**; $3.95 value **for $2.97**; $6.00 value **for $4.50**; $6.25 value **for $4.69**, and $9.75 value **for $7.32.**

HORROCKSES FLANNELETTES, the most economical Flannelette, where comfort and long service counts. Plain white, 70c. value **for 40c.**; 80c. value **for 50c.**; twill weave, 75c. value **for 45c.**; 90c. value **for 55c.**; colored stripe, 75c. value **for 45c.**

"BUY NOW" ITEMS FROM THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

A SPLENDID OFFER—Buy Suitings for Spring wear, at sale prices. Our best fabrics, **Broadcloth, Serge, Gabardine, Tricotine, Velour.** Regular values $6.00 to $8.50, **per yard $3.75.** You will save money by anticipating your needs for the coming spring season. The cloths mentioned above are some of the favorites for women's Suits. Black and a full range of colors now on sale.

NATURAL PONGEE, 34 inches wide, $1.50 value **for 98c. per yard.**

PURE WOOL SERGE, Navy and Cardinal, splendid weight, a bargain, **75c. yard.**

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD TO BUY, so here is a real genuine **BLACK GUARANTEED DUCHESS,** 36 inches wide, heavy weight, rich satin finish. Sold formerly for $5.50. Our **"Buy Now" Price $3.75 yard.**

HEAVY BLACK CHEVIOT, $1.50 value. **Sale Price 75c. per yard.** A limited quantity 54 inch Black Homespun Cheviot to sell at this price.

NEW LOW SALE PRICES ON ALL MEN'S AND BOY'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

We have re-priced our entire stock in a manner all out of keeping with their high quality.

"Buy Now" Saving of $10.00 to $20.00 per suit.
72 Men's Suits **at $15.00,** formerly priced at $20.00 to $30.00.
40 Men's Suits **at $20.00,** formerly priced at $25.00 to $35.00.
70 Men's Suits **at $25.00,** formerly priced at $30.00 to $40.00.
17 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters **at $15.00,** formerly $20.00 to $30.00.
12 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters **at $20.00,** formerly $25.00 to $35.00.
27 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters **at $25.00,** formerly $30.00 to $40.00.
Blue Serge Suits all reduced.
24 Suits for stout men **at $15.00 to $25.00,** formerly $30.00 to $47.50.
Boys' Suits, bloomer pants, **at $5.00.** 19 only. Worth from $7.50 to $10.00. Sizes only as follows: 2 sizes 29, one 31, one 32, five 34, six 35, three 36. Good solid Tweed Suits, but not all wool. The balance of our stock amounting to about 150 suits have all been re-marked so that it would pay you to buy two instead of one because you will not be able to buy as well as now for at least a year.

A special lot of Men's Heavy Mitts, with elastic wrist **$1.00 pair.**

Men's Fine Shirts, double soft cuffs, a splendid assortment.—**$1.50 each.**

Men's All-Wool Worsted Hose, black and colors. Regular 65c. and 75c., **for 50c. pair.**

Men's pure wool, Union and Best Grade Fleece Combination Underwear. Regular up to $5.00, **for $2.50 Suit.**

EXTRA SPECIAL ALUMINUM BARGAINS

DON'T MISS THESE—A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY

Best 5-quart Aluminum Tea Kettle, $5.25 value, **Sale Price $3.40.** Finest quality Aluminum, with seamless welded spouts, and mirror finish.

2-quart Aluminum Double Boiler, $3.25 value, **for $2.19.** Beautiful finish and pleasing shape, best quality Aluminum, **guaranteed 20 years.**

20 per cent. Discount off every piece of Aluminum in our store. "BUY NOW."

Large (double use) Roasters	Sale Price $2.36
Large Water Pails	Sale Price $2.60
2-quart Covered Kettles	Sale Price $1.00
Best Coffee Percolator	Sale Price $3.40
2-quart Pudding Dishes	Sale Price .64
2-quart Sauce Pans	Sale Price .68
Sett of 6 Biscuit Pans	Sale Price $1.08
Sett of 6 Muffin Pans	Sale Price .80
Large Fry Pans	Sale Price $1.20

BEAUTIFUL CUT GLASS WATER SETTS, SALE PRICE $1.99

Handsome Pitcher and 6 Glasses to match.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.